THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873. NUMBER 14.

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Ideal Farmer.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his essays, thus portrays the glory of the farmer: "The glory of the farmer is that in division of labor, it is his part to create. All the trades rest at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage and the feeling that this is the original calling of his race, that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstance which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he had not some skill which recommended him to the farmer, some product for which the farmer will give him corn, he must himself return into his due place among the planters. And the profession has in all eyes this ancient charm as standing, nearest to God, the First Cause. Then the beauty of nature, the tranquility and innocence of the countryman, his independence and his pleasing arts—the cares of bees, of poultry, of sheep, of cows, the dairy, the care of hay, of fruits, of orchards and forests, and the reaction of these on the workman, in giving him a strength and plain dignity, like the face and manners of nature, all men acknowledge. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum, where, in case of mischance, to hide the property, or a solitude, if they do not succeed in society. And who knows how many glances of remorse are turned, this way, from the bankrupts of trade, from mortified pleaders in courts and senates, or from the victims of idleness and pleasure? Poisoned by town life and town vices, the sufferer resolves: "Well, my children whom I have injured, shall go back to the land, to be recruited and cured by that which should have been my nursery, and now shall be their hospital.""

How to Manage Poultry.

I am one of many who not only believe, but know from experience, that there is no stock kept by the farmer that will pay so large a return, for money expended, as a well-managed poultry yard. As we cannot compete with our Western farmers in the production of pork, with grain at ten cents per bushel, let us devote more attention to poultry, that will pay us five hundred per cent. more than pork; and as to manure, will produce, "for each bushel of food," a much more *valuable quality* of manure. Small potatoes, beets, pumpkins, cabbages—in fact any crop usually fed to swine, can be profitably dealt out to the fowls.

Now comes the question, How shall it be done? Without theorizing, I will give my method of keeping. Select 200 young fowls, Nov. 1st, in laying condition; place them in separate coops, from 12 to 15 in each; at night put one bushel of small potatoes, beets, or pumpkins into your boiler, "which should be convenient to the coops," adding one quart of onions; boil fifteen minutes; then add four quarts of corn meal; after well mixing, cover the mess, and in the morning your fowls will enjoy a warm breakfast at a trifling expense. At noon feed oats, and at night corn, taking care that they are supplied with clean water and plenty of shells. Salt the mess *occasionally*, and once a week a little fresh beef is very beneficial. A flock of 200 *well fed* fowls can be kept at an expense of 75 to 80 cents per day. My winter eggs sell at the door at 40 to 50 cents per dozen; therefore the price of two dozen eggs feeds my flock; and when I collect from eight to ten dozens per day we can easily figure the profits. The manure fully compensates for the care in feeding, etc.

Cheap Gate.

The old practice of building farm gates with heavy four-by-four scantling for posts and end pieces, and oak boards riveted together, tenoned, etc., causing an expense of from three to five dollars a gate, and an everlasting trouble to keep the gate when hung from sagging, I long since abandoned. As a substitute, and as forming a gate that has never sagged for ten years, I take five pieces of inch boards, each ten feet long, one eight inches wide for the bottom strip, and each of the other four inches wide. I then take one piece four inches wide for one end upright, and one piece eight inches wide for the end piece where the hinges ought to be. These strips are four feet long, that being high enough for any gate for ordinary purposes. Now lay down your end pieces, then place the eight-inch-wide and ten-foot-long strip for the bottom, nail it at each end to the upright with wrought nails; now take three of the four-inch wide strips and lay them on parallel with the bottom one, dividing the spaces so as to leave four inches between the lower two boards, and six inches each space between the upper ones; nail as before. Now turn the gate over, and take the remaining strip, lay it at an angle from the bottom, at the hinge end, to the top at the latch end; cut it so that it will fit in and lap close to the long strips; nail it. Now hang the gate with strong hinges, and you have a gate that is light and will not sag, and just as perfect protection against cattle as one made by the joiner, and costing, as named above, from three to five dollars. Any person can put together and hang the above named gate in two hours.

Adulteration of Food.

To such an extent is the adulteration of food carried in Great Britain that Parliament has been compelled to make stringent amendments to the act for the prevention of adulteration; one of these amendments providing for the publication of the offender's name and place of business, in addition to fine and imprisonment. The extent to which adulteration is practiced in the tight little island, is positively frightful. Bread is increased in bulk and weight by the addition of alum, potatoes and plaster of Paris. Milk is compounded of gum, starch, chalk, animal brains and water. Butter is expanded by the addition of lard and other animal fats. Dublin whisky is composed almost entirely of naphtha spirit, with the addition of some flavoring extract. Even the poor man's beer is adulterated with cocculus indicus, salt, copperas, opium, Indian hemp, logwood, salts of lead, alum, etc. Sugar is sanded and mixed with white earth. Willow leaves and a peculiar colored earth are mixed with tea. In the United States, where food is much plentier and cheaper than in England, there is probably less adulteration; but still there is enough of it. The universal grievance with us, however, is short weights. If any householder will buy a pair of scales and take the trouble to weigh each parcel as it is delivered, he will be astonished to find the extent to which petty thieving is carried on by the grocers and butchers. A detective association for the exposure of all dishonest tradesmen, would be a good thing.

Destroying Lice.

Milch cows and calves are usually the first to be infested with lice, and they extend thence to the balance of the herd, and in the spring before shedding the hair these parasites most prevail. This is especially the case with those herds that are not thoroughly cared for, and with those whose masters add to their droves by purchase. One of the easiest applications is kerosene reduced with two-thirds its bulk of water. A few applications carefully applied will usually destroy the vermin. Lard oil with a little sulphur mixed in it is also a good application, but if animals take cold upon the application of sulphur sometimes they suffer from its effects. A strong decoction of tobacco water is also sure death to vermin. Its thorough application, however, sometimes makes animals sick, but the consequences are only of short duration. Whatever the application, it must not be killed. Flocks and herds should be watched and the application made while the parasites are confined to local quarters, and thereafter good care and feeding will keep the animals clear.

Lime and Salt Mixtures.

Prof. Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming an intimate chemical union of the two materials. For this purpose the mixture should be made at least six weeks before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap mentioned being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top-dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; fifty-six bushels applied to a turnip crop have produced as large a crop as barnyard manure. It is also very destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drouth. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a load of swamp muck, the latter will be reduced to a powder.—*Rural New Yorker.*

It is as necessary for the farmer to have a warm room to start his early chicks in as a hot-bed is for his early vegetables. Now is the time to heat this room. Sit every hen that you can get, so that May 1st will find you with 200 or three hundred chickens; the young cocks will bring $1 each in July. Here comes in your profit, as the same cocks would not command higher prices if kept all summer for Thanksgiving, and your pullets will commence laying early in the fall, taking the place of the 200 hens, which will be found fat and ready for Thanksgiving market. Having experimented with nearly every known breed I unhesitatingly pronounce the Light Brahmas and the Partridge Cochins, as egg-producers and market fowls, far superior to all other.—J. S. IVES, *In Rural New Yorker.*

"Liver Rot."

An English farmer who has kept sheep for forty years, says he has found rock salt a valuable antidote for liver rot, and that these animals cannot be too liberally supplied with this saving substance. He further declares that in cases of congestion of the liver or rot he has found two tablespoonfuls of turpentine shaken up in half a pint of water and given to the sufferer a frequent cure, unless the disease has made very great progress.

A New Use for Onions.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* commends onions as a specific against epidemics—not as an esculent, but sliced and kept in a sick-room, where they will absorb any atmospheric poison. They should be replaced by fresh ones every hour. It is noticed that in the room of a small-pox patient they will blister and decompose very rapidly, but will prevent the spread of the disease. Their application has also proved effective in the case of snake bites.

Potato Disease Preventive.

A preventive of the potato disease is found by a French farmer who for three years has introduced a small quantity of the residue of the bark used in tanning, into each hole on planting his potato crop, and each time he has been completely successful in preserving his fields free from the annoying disease.

A Word of Caution.

No person should enter a sick-room while in the state of perspiration, because in cooling off the pores absorb freely, nor should a person sit between the sick and the fire. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1873.

Japanese History.

Minister Mori, the Japanese Minister, who sailed a few days ago for his native country, left in the hands of General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, a short sketch of the history of that remarkable people, from the earliest authentic records. He divides the history of Japan into four grand eras; first, the age of Kamis or spirits; second, the age of Oshee, or government of the kings; third, Hashir, the government of the Siio Guns, or regular rulers, and fourth and last, the age of Oshei-ish-in, or restoration of the government of the kings. There is nothing curious in the age of spirits, but the language. It is similar in structure to the modern Japanese, though differing in expression and manner of pronunciation, which renders it very difficult of acquirement. Its origin, like that of the Japanese people, is unknown. The record of Koziki is the oldest, being 1,160 years old. This represents the creation as in evolution, and divides it into three distinct genealogies: First, that of the celestial beings; second, that of spiritual beings, and lastly, material ones. The celestials consist of five Kamis, and begin with Ame-no-nimaka-nushi, or master of the universe. The second and third Kamis are related to each other, and represent male and female elements. The remaining two are of no special importance, but each of the celestials appear to have been self-created, and to have controlled their own existence. The name of the place of their abode was Takoma-no-hara, or high region; its records of their creation or destruction exist. It is seen by this that the Japanese theory of creation is just the reverse of Darwin and others. Altogether it is a strange account, and to the Latin races an incomprehensible history.

Alleged Violation of the Neutrality Laws—The Case of the Steamer Meteor.

The suit of Robert B. Forbes, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Leonard W. Jerome, and others, pending in the U. S. Court of Claims, referred there by act of Congress, will come up for argument next week. The parties claim $180,000 as damages alleged to be due by reason of the detention of the steamer Meteor by the United States, in the harbor of New York. It appears she was built by the owners with the view to capturing the Alabama, but being too late in her construction, an effort was made to sell her to the Government of Chili, which about the same time was engaged in hostilities with Spain. The vessel was seized by the United States for a violation of the neutrality laws and a decree made against her by Judge Betts, U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, but the decree was revered on an appeal by Judge Wilson, of the Circuit Court, who held that the negotiations for the sale of the Meteor to Chili had been broken off and never carried out. The claimants then went to Congress for damages, which they alleged they sustained during the period the vessel was under seizure by the United States, and Congress then threw the case into the Court of Claims.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler will open the case for the claimants, and Hon. Wm. Michael, Assistant Attorney General, will appear on behalf of the Government.

The Shipping Abroad.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has received from Hong Kong, the *Overland Mail* of February 6th, and other commercial information, from which it appears that the merchant shipping in Hong Kong harbor belonged to the following flags:

Steamers.	*Tonnage*
American, two	4,521
British, ten	11,665
Spanish, one	928
Russian, one	275
Sailing Vessels.	
American, three	3,554
British, fourteen	11,268
Spanish, five	2,322
Peruvian, ten	9,330
German, nine	4,290
French, four	2,559
Others, seven	2,864
Total	53,686

Total tonnage in Hong Kong: American, 8,085; British, 22,933.

Jefferson Davis' Escape.

It may not generally be known, though it is strictly true, that Jefferson Davis came near being captured a year before the fall of Richmond. When Stoneman made his raid upon Richmond there was not a single regiment, to say nothing of brigade, in the city. Shells were thrown by the Union army to within a few hundred yards of Bacon Quarter Branch, which is a stream just in the suburbs of the city. The city was full of alarm, and every able-bodied citizen, old and young, every clerk in the Senate and Departments was marched out on the Brooke Turnpike.

A sharp fight took place within two miles of the Capitol building. In the midst of the excitement the rebel chief appeared upon the scene. When the firing had in a measure ceased, the President took refuge in an old lady's house by the roadside from a heavy shower of rain. While this was going on the Union troops made an assault upon the battery commanding the pike, and succeeded in getting within a few hundred yards of the house, in which the arch chief was sheltered, before he was aware of their presence, but he luckily made his escape, and dashed into the Confederate lines amid a shower of bullets.

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

A gentleman who has had an interview with the Attorney General in reference to the forthcoming Credit Mobilier suits, says the question of where the suits will be brought into court has not yet been decided. "Mr. Perry and Mr. Ashton, the Government counsel," said Mr. Williams, "will hold another consultation before coming to a conclusion."

"What is the difficulty?" inquired the gentleman.

"One difficulty is, there is a great pressure from interested parties in regard to the location of the suits. Some want them brought in the Chicago Courts; others in Cincinnati. Then there are others in favor of New York. The strongest pressure comes from Boston and Philadelphia.

The idea of the Attorney General is that Boston should be the place. Boston is the headquarters of the concern, and Boston capitalists are, perhaps, the most interested.

"I hear it stated," said the gentleman, "that the suits will not be brought immediately."

"That is a mistake," was the response. "The Courts have a June term, and we shall endeavor to get them started then. They are likely to last a lifetime, and the sooner we begin the better."

The Revenue from Tobacco.

The indications are that there is to be not much falling off in the receipts derived from the tax on manufactured tobacco this year. From this source last year about $33,000,000 was derived. Although there is a reduction of seven cents in the average tax, it is estimated that the collections will not be more than $250,000 less than that collected last year. Another source of increased revenue from tobacco will be fully experienced this year, and that is from the law which prohibits dealers to sell leaf tobacco to consumers unless the dealer pays a special tax license therefor, but few cases occurring in which it has been done since the passage of the law. This law went into effect the last half of last year, and the Government received a tax on 15,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco which before the passage of the act had been sold to consumers free of tax. Since it has been taxed or its sale prohibited to consumers unless taxed, the demand for it has ceased, the consumption being mainly of the manufactured class.

The Sioux Indians.

Indian Agent Daniels writes to the Department under date of March 20th, from Red Cloud Agency, Wyoming Territory, as follows: "I would respectfully inform the Department that Lone Antelope, one of the hostile chiefs of Minneconyou's band of Sioux, with fifteen lodges, is reported to have just gone into camp on White River with the Sioux of this agency, also that Sitting Bull, No Neck, and Four Horns, chiefs of the Uncapapa band of hostile Sioux, are in camp at Bear Butte, four days' march from here, on their way to this place. Sitting Bull and his party remained there to hear from these Indians. I have sent them tobacco and clothes, asking them to come in and assuring them of the good will of the Government. It seems advisable that steps be taken to secure the friendship of these people, considering their importance in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad."

Alleged Defalcation at Mobile, Alabama.

Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, during his recent trip to Alabama, settled up the case of Wm. Miller, Collector of Customs, at Mobile, who was charged with being a defaulter. Mr. Miller's son, who was Deputy Collector and disbursing officer, overdrew his account on the Government funds entrusted to him as he had done at times previously, and relied on the wealth of his father to make it good, as was done by the elder Miller in several instances. Upon the last occasion he was unable to meet the demand on account of the failure of the business house with which he was connected. Commissioner Haines states that the son was sadly at fault in the matter. He also reports that the deficiency in the Collector's accounts, some $13,000, has been secured to the Government.

The Tax on State Officers' Salaries.

The State Judges whose salaries were taxed under the income tax law have nearly all received a refund of the same in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Buffington vs. Day. Another phase of the question of applying the income tax law to other State officers is yet to be settled by the above court, and that is as to its legality when assessed upon the salaries of State District Attorneys, and even Superintendents of public schools in the States. A large number of these officers have filed their claims with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in anticipation of a decision by the Court in their favor. The claim has been set up that the General Government in taxing these officers taxed the State itself by compelling it to pay the officers increased salary on account of that tax.

Public Debt Statement for March.

The public debt statement for the present month will show a slight decrease in the public debt, although the Department has several very large payments to make. Two million dollars will be paid this month to the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, in accordance with a law of the last Congress, on account of improvements around Government property. The Department has also had to meet large payments to Congressmen on account of extra compensations, and the quarterly payments of salaries of U. S. Judges have to be met this month.

Supreme Court Decisions.

In the case of the city of New Orleans against Myra Clarke Gaines, from the Circuit Court of Louisiana, the appeal sought to reverse the decree of the Court below in favor of Mrs. Gaines for $125,266 as rent and profits on lands belonging to her, which had been in the possession and use of the city. Mrs. Gaines brought her action to recover possession under a former decision of this Court in her favor on the general question of her rights. The report of the master to whom the case was referred was in her favor, and the Court entered a decree thereupon accordingly. The Court directed an affirmance of the decree disallowing exceptions thereto.

No. 168. Barrett versus Barney et. al. This is an action brought by Barrett to recover of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company damages alleged to have been done to a building, in which their office in San Francisco is located, by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, which caused so much consternation a few years ago. The question was whether, as common carriers, they were liable for having in their possession a fatal box, and consequently for damages done by the explosion to other portions of the building than the rooms occupied by them. The decision below was in their favor, and it is here affirmed. The court say that if express carriers are chargeable with notice of contents of packages carried by them, they must have the right to refuse to receive packages unless their contents are known. It would be unreasonable to require them in that case to accept as conclusive in every instance the information given by the owner. They must be at liberty, whenever in doubt, to exact the right of inspection of the contents as a condition of carriage. But the doctrine which would lead to such a course of business would cause great inconvenience, and seldom accomplish any good. Fortunately the law is not so unreasonable and does not enforce such a doctrine, and the conclusion is that the carrier is not chargeable with notice of the contents of packages, and should not be held liable for an act done without his fault.

No. 163. State of South Carolina ex rel., Wagner against the Treasurer of Charleston county. The question in this case was whether a tax officer was bound to accept bills of the Bank of South Carolina in payment of taxes, the allegation being that by its charter bills of the bank were to be receivable for all dues to the State. The county treasurer answered that the bills were issued in 1871, and were in aid of the rebellion, and were therefore not a legal tender; and, secondly, that the clause of the charter under which payment was tendered had been repealed. The first question was found by a jury in favor of the bank, but the court held that the clause requiring the State to receive bills for taxes was subsequently repealed. This ruling is sustained here and judgment is affirmed.

The Postal Car Question.

The Postmaster General has made the following reply to the announcement by railroad companies of their purpose to continue for the present running postal cars:

Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., March 31.—To Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company—Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of the letter communicated on the 29th, signed by yourself and the representatives of several other railroad companies, requesting that the notice given me under date of the 27th of January last, relative to the withdrawal of railway postoffice cars after the 1st of April, proximo, be considered suspended for the present. The announcement made in that communication of the purpose of the companies to continue to run such cars until sufficient time shall have elapsed to ascertain the views of the special committee, charged by the Senate of the United States with the duty of considering and reporting on the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and the postal service of the country, is duly noted, and in the event of the companies obtaining a hearing before the committee, I shall be happy to be present, as they request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General.

The Farragut Claims for Prize Money.

Yesterday, in the District Court, the case of the Farragut claims for prize money for the destruction of rebel vessels in forcing a passage to New Orleans, of which the arbitrators a day or two ago filed their report, awarding $268,000, was up. Corwine, for the Navy Department, moved that the arbitrators file the evidence taken. The Judge overruled the motion, and Gen. Butler, for the claimants, moved a decree on the award.

To-day the hearing was resumed. Corwine filed exceptions to the arbitrators' report. The exceptions were overruled. The Court confirmed the award of the arbitrators and ordered the payment of the money, which was done.

Spontaneous Hydrophobia.

Richard Staples, who recently resumed his residence in Washington, was about four months ago attacked in Chicago by a small dog, but no wound was inflicted. On Wednesday last he showed symptoms of hydrophobia. The physicians found no wound, accepted the statement of the patient that none was inflicted, and concluded that it was one of spontaneous hydrophobia. He suffered intensely until yesterday, when he died. The whole disease was great derangement of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and after death the body was covered with black spots, produced by the non-coagulation of the blood.

New Steamboat Rules.

The amended and additional rules, regulations and resolutions, and a specification of instruments, machines and equipments, approved and adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1871, at their annual session held in January last, having received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, now have the full force of the law, and are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The New Law Regulating Newspaper Postage.

The Postmaster General will soon issue instructions to the effect that country papers must after the first of July next pay postage on each and every paper sent to subscribers living within the limits of the county in which said paper is published. Postmasters will also be notified that after the above date the free transmission of exchanges between newspapers ceases. Hereafter every newspaper in getting its exchanges stands in the same relation as subscribers as far as paying postage is concerned.

The Commission to the Modocs.

Gen. Canby telegraphs to Gen. Sherman that the commission to the Modocs works well. He says that on the 27th inst., the Modocs again invited a conference, and Col. Gillem, with a party examining the approaches to the lava beds, had a short interview with two of the most intelligent, both, however, of the peace party. He is of the opinion that they are more subdued and more amenable to reasoning than at the last interview. Canby thinks that when all avenues of escape are closed and their supplies cut off or abridged they will come in.

Marine Disasters During the Year 1872.

The Register of the Treasury has received statistics from which it appears that the year 1872 was remarkable for marine disasters. The number of vessels lost from all causes was 2,926, of which number 2,682 were sailing vessels and 244 steamers. Of this number about 211 sailing vessels and eighty steamers bore the flag of the United States.

Increased Receipts from Importations—The Treasury Gold Balance.

The receipts from duties on imports for the last six weeks exceed those for any like period during the history of the Government.

The gold balance in the Treasury is lower than it has been for several years back at this season of the year, about $31,000,000 being on hand, but the receipts from importations will bring it to its usual stand.

Senator Chandler's Grandson.

The Hon. Zach Chandler endowed his grandson on the day of his birth with fifty thousand dollars. It is reported that in consequence of his being born in the District, that he has been christened Hail (Hale) Columbia. The little fellow is said to sleep on a tick filled with greenbacks in a golden cradle with silver rackers, and that the little fellow from his youth up is to be full of golden anticipations.

Collecting Too Many Fees.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises collectors and other customs officers, by circulars, that the Department has discovered that, in some districts, fees in excess of those prescribed by law are exacted for certificates to invoices, and informs them that a fee of 20 cents only should be charged for the certificate to an original invoice presented by the merchant, and that no fee should be received for a certificate to the duplicate invoice forwarded to the collector as a modification of the original document.

Confederate Stock Going Up.

It is understood that Col. D. C. Dejarnette, whose disabilities were removed by Congress just previous to its adjournment, will be a prominent candidate in the Richmond District for a seat in the next House. Col. Dejarnette is an ex-member of Congress, having served before the war. He is a gentleman of decided ability, and a fluent and forcible speaker, and his presence will be felt should he succeed.

A Curious Document.

Minister Mori has presented the Bureau of Education with a copy of the late decree of the Mikado of Japan, concerning education. It is written in Japanese characters, and upon the finest paper produced in the country. The sign manual of the Mikado is affixed to it.

Senators Traveling South.

Senators Morrill, of Maine, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, leave Washington next Monday for a trip to Richmond, Charlestown, Savannah, and perhaps through other Southern States.

Ku-Klux Pardoned.

Allison Hays and A. J. Martin, convicted of Ku Klux outrages in South Carolina, have been pardoned by the President.

The Constitutional Convention.

Important Changes Proposed in the Judiciary System of the State.

REPORT ON THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

THE ARTICLE PROPOSED FOR THE REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

The Unexpended Balance to be Put Out at Interest.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1873.

Declaration of Rights.

The following was reported by Mr. MacConnell:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking his guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship the Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preferance shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. That no person who acknowledges the being of God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of profit or trust under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal, and no power—civil or military—shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. That the printing press shall be free to every body who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communicatian of the right and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publications of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and professions from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecution by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. That no person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied for public use without the consent of his representatives, and without the necessity for such taking being first ascertained by a jury, and without just compensation being made. The fee simple of land so taken and applied shall remain in the owner, subject to the use for which it was taken.

SEC. 11. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by the due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages recoverable, and where an injury caused by negligence or misconduct results in death the action shall survive.

SEC. 12. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

SEC. 13. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

SEC. 14. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unles for capital offense, when the proof is evident or presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. That no commission of Oyer and Terminer, or jail delivery, shall be issued.

SEC. 16. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. That no *ex post facto*, nor any law impairing contracts or making irrevokable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of the estate to the Commonwealth; that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. That the standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. That the Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. That emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

The Judiciary System.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, presented the report of the Committee on Judiciary, of which the annexed is an abstract:

The article provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Court, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions for each county, Justices of the Peace, and of such other Courts not of record as the Legislature may direct, with civil jurisdiction not exceeding three hundred dollars, and with such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges, nominated by the Governor, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate and appointed and commissioned by him. Their terms of office shall be 21 years, but they shall not be reappointed. The Circuit Court shall consist of nine Judges, eight of whom shall be elected by the electors of the Commonwealth; their terms of office shall be 16 years. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be a Justice of the Circuit Court; when sitting in banc he shall preside; five shall be a quorum, and the concurrence of three or a majority shall be necessary to a decision. All other Judges, required to be learned in the law, shall be elected in their respective districts, and hold office for ten years, but may be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, on the address of two-thirds of each of the Legislature.

The Supreme Court is to have original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus and mandamus, and in cases of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth and in revenue cases in which the Commonwealth is a party. They shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases in which the subject matter in controversy shall exceed in value $2,000, or where the constitutionality of a law is in question, and of all judgments of the Circuit Court in the exercise of original jurisdiction and in appeals, &c., from the Circuit Court in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction in the cases where the subject matter in controversy shall exceed in value $500, and in all other cases in which the judgment of the Circuit Court shall not have been unanimous. Five of the Judges shall be a quorum.

The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, and quo warranto, and in election cases, when directed by law, and in all civil cases where the subject matter in controversy does not exceed in value $500. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases which cannot be taken to the Supreme Court by direct appeal.

The State shall be divided into six districts, in each of which the Court sitting in banc as a Court of Errors and Appeals, shall hold at least one session each year. The first circuit at Philadelphia and the other circuits at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Franklin, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre. [The counties embraced in the third (Pittsburgh) circuit are Allegheny, Washington, Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Lawrence, Westmoreland, Blair and Cambria.]

Each county shall also be a sub-circuit, in which at least one term of the Circuit Court shall be held by one of the Judges thereof at the county seat every year. The Legislature may from time to time increase the number of the Justices of the Circuit Court, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of each house, may change the appellate circuits.

The commissions of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall continue as they are. In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and the courts of common pleas, or either of them, in said city and county, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in the city of Philadelphia vested in four and in the county of Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each, and in such additional courts of the same number of judges and of like jurisdiction as may from time to time be by law added thereto. The said courts in the city of Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in the county of Allegheny as the court of common pleas number one and number two; but the number of said courts may be by law increased from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers.

Eleven additional judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are to be elected, one of them for Allegheny county.

Justices of the Peace and Aldermen are to be elected for terms of five years, and there hall not be more than one in each ward or borough. They may be removed from office by any Court of record on proof of mis-conduct.

The article further provides that no person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court unless he be at least forty years of age, nor to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court unless thirty-five years of age, nor to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas unless thirty years of age.

A register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds shall be kept in each county. The register's court is abolished, and the jurisdiction and powers thereof vested in the orphans' court. The Legislature shall, at its first session after this constitution shall take effect, provide for the election in the city of Philadelphia of three judges, and in the county of Allegheny of two judges, and any county having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants may provide for the election of one or more judges learned in the law, who shall be called judges of the orphans' court, and in whom shall be vested all the jurisdiction and powers to be exercised by the orphans' court of such county.

The District Courts are abolished. The remaing provisions relate to the details of rules and proceedings in the several courts.

Messrs. Kaine, S. A. Purviance, James L. Reynolds and Dallas presented minority reports, and Messrs. Broomall and Woodward gave notice that they intended to submit minority reports. The chief dissent is from the provision giving the Governor the power to appoint Judges of the Supreme Court, and the establishment of the Circuit Court.

The Committee also report for arrangement in the schedule, a section providing that in Allegheny county, for the purpose of first organization, the judges of the court of common pleas number one, shall be Judges Hampton, Kirkpatrick, and one other judge to be elected, and of the court number two, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier, the judges first named to be president judge. The causes and proceedings pending in the District Court of Allegheny county shall be tried in Court No. 1, and the causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas of said county shall be tried in Court No. 2.

Railroads, their Responsibilities and Limitations.

Mr. Cochran, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported an article which provides that any individual company or corporation shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points; any railroad may connect with or intersect with any other; no discrimination shall be made in passenger or freight charges, and the Legislature is to provide by law for giving full effect to these powers and rights. Every railroad or canal company is to keep a public office for the transaction of its business and the transfer of its stock, where a book containing the names of all stockholders and officers, the amount of stock held by them, &c., &c., shall be kept open for public inspection. The chief officer or directors of these companies is required to make a report to the Secretary of the Commonwealth each year, under oath, of all receipts, expenditures, assets, liabilities, &c., &c.

All property, real and personal, of such corporations, is to be subject to taxation. No corporation shall consolidate with or lease or purchase another having a parallel or competing line, nor the officers of one act as the officers of another having the control of a competing line, and whether such lines are parallel or competing shall be decided by a jury. No transportation company shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other corporation engaged in the business of a common carrier, nor purchase the property, directly or indirectly, of such company or corporation, nor in any case lease such line at any time exceeding twenty-five years without the consent of a majority of two-thirds in value of its stockholders, ratified by act of the Legislature after due notice to all the stockholders. No such corporation shall endorse, hold or guarantee the shares of stocks or bonds to an amount exceeding one-third of each actually issued or incurred.

No such corporation shall directly or indirectly engage in any mining or manufacturing business, or hold lands, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business. No discrimination in passenger or freight charges shall be made against the people of this State, and the charges for the same classes of freight and for passengers shall for equal distances be the same, and no draw back, directly or indirectly, shall be allowed.

All railroads and canals are declared public highways, and all individuals, corporations, and partnerships shall have equal rights to transport persons and property thereon, except prohibited in the article, and no corporation shall make any preference in its own favor in furnishing cars or motive power, but shall supply them in the order they are called for and needed by shippers and transporters.

Any combination for the increase of rates of transportation shall work a forfeiture of charters. No railroad or canal corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor or goods actually received. All acts of Assembly increasing the amount of capital stock shall limit such increase, and application therefor must be made by a majority in value of stockholders, and public notice given thereof. All laws heretofore enacted allowing increases of capital stock, &c., are declared to be void, except so far as may be necessary to maintain the obligation of contracts. No free passes are to be allowed except for officers and employes of the road and poor and indigent persons; and all tickets are to entitle the passengers to ride from point to point, either by continuous or other trains.

All railroads passing through improved lands are to be substantially fenced in; the corporations are to be liable for consequential damages committed in the construction or repair of their roads. And for violation of these restrictions and regulations they are to be punished by a fine of $5,000 and $1,000, and forfeiture of charter for a second offense.

Every borough or city shall have the power to regulate the grade of railroads and the rate of speed of railroad trains passing through its limits. No law shall authorize the building of a street railroad without it provides for the consent of the local authorities; the powers and duties of the Auditor General are transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who may compel special reports to be made to him, and may upon complaint compel repairs to be made to railroads where they are unsafe.

No railroad, canal or transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have any beneficial legislation by general or special laws except upon condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

Taxation, Revenue and Finance.

Mr. Broomall, from the Committee on Taxation, Renenue and Finance, reported an article which provides that all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, but the Legislature may by general laws exempt from taxation (except for the special assessments hereinafter provided), public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial, not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

All laws heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed exempting other property shall be void. The Legislature may by general laws empower cities, boroughs, &c., to maintain or make local improvements by special assessments or taxation; the property and business of manufacturing corporations shall not be taxed in any other manner or at any other rate than the like property and business of individuals. No debt of the State shall be created except to supply casual deficiencies of revenues, or to repel invasion, &c., and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million dollars. Laws authorizing the borrowing of money shall state the object for which such money is borrowed, and it shall be used for no other purpose. Neither the State nor any county, city, borough or township shall loan its credit to or appropriate money or assume the debt of or become a shareholder in any private corporation. No city shall become indebted (including present indebtedness) to a greater amount than six per cent. on the value of taxable property therein; counties two per cent., school districts two per cent., and townships one per cent. All contracts whereby debts would be increased above these percentages, shall be void, and provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax, to pay the interest on a debt and the principal thereof, within twenty years. The Legislature shall continue the Sinking Fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the State debt and annually to reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than $250,000. The Sinking Fund may be increased from time to time, and no portion thereof, except in time of war or invasion, shall be used for any other purpose than the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five million dollars. The moneys of the Sinking Fund shall never be invested or loaned on the security of anything, except the bonds of the United States, or of the State. The moneys of the State shall, as far as possible, be kept at interest for the benefit of the State, and the Legislature shall provide means for the publication, at least once in every three months, of a statement showing the amount of all such moneys, where the same are deposited or loaned, and on what security.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1873.

The Goodrich Murder.

The story published in a paper yesterday that it was known that Roscoe was the murderer of Goodrich, is pronounced by officials a fiction. Roscoe, they think, may have had something to do with it, and it is true that the authorities seek his arrest, but Mrs. Myers, *alias* Armstrong, is known to have been at his house on the night of the murder, and on that night had been in company with Goodrich in New York until nine o'clock, when they parted amicably. There is no clue to the whereabouts of Kate Stoddard, an intimate friend of deceased. She is a suspected party, and could probably throw some light on the murder. On the other hand, the Chief of Police relates that Mrs. Myers admitted to him that Roscoe was the murderer, but her statement does not correspond with what has been published. The Chief, however, thinks Mrs. Myers not a party to the crime.

The Eight Hour Question.

All but one of the Employers' committee are opposed to the eight-hour system. They hope to persuade the journeymen to work by the hour and thus avoid a strike.

Capitalists are giving contracts to builders in New Jersey, who promise to bring men here to do work under the protection of the police.

Building this year would be very extensive but from the apprehension of strikes.

Representatives of carpenters, stone cutters and other trades held meetings last evening to discuss the situation and arrange for interviews with the employers.

At a meeting of the journeymen horseshoers in reference to the attempt by the American Express Company to make their men work nine hours, it was reported that organization was able to hold out.

The Credit Mobilier Swindle.

On being questioned concerning the one thousand dollars in Credit Mobilier stock which Representative Kelley, not considering them his property, recently wanted turned in to the Treasury of the United States, Oakes Ames stated that he has been requested to endorse the bonds that they might be made available to the Treasury. The question occurs, however, that as Kelley did not consider the bonds his, he never had ownership in them; hence Ames leaves the matter to his attorneys for settlement. Ames also says he has written to the Attorney General that the Credit Mobilier Company does not intend to give up its books to the United States, but will offer them for inspection.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 555,747 bales; same week last year, 40,695; receipts to date, 300,377; last year, 2,446,516. Exports for week, 44,791; last year, 56,987; total exports to date, 1,788,796; last year, 1,536,674. Stock at all ports, 539,668; last year, 423,290; stock at interior towns, 106,249; last year, 71,074; stock at Liverpool, 592,000; last year, 684,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 299,000; last year, 226,000.

Stokes' Case.

Dos Passos, counsel for Stokes, made an application to Judge Brady to-day, to amend the judgment record of Stokes' first trial by inserting the facts of the absence of the Judge and prisoner during a portion of the trial and the affidavits used on the motion for a new trial. The decision was reserved.

Railroad Men in Council.

A very large number of leading railroad men, from various parts of the country, are in this city for the purpose of having a conference upon railroad matters, the nature of which is not yet stated. Among those present are Oakes and Oliver Ames, Tom Scott, Sydney Dillon, General Fremont, General Anson Stager, of Chicago, and General Burnside.

Swindler Arrested.

Edward Myers, an Englishman claiming to be a member of the firm of George Myers & Sons, London, and who represented in Wall street that he had letters of credit for $1,500,000 for railroad operations, has been arrested in Jersey City on a charge of issuing a worthless draft for thirty dollars on the banking house of James King & Son, New York.

Forgers' Materials Captured.

A box containing extensive forgers' materials, metal fac similes for operations on the funds of several National banks and other corporations, have been found in the river at the Wall Street Ferry house. It had evidently been abandoned recently.

The Bank of England Forger.

It is reported the counsel for MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger, will apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that Commissioner Gutham is not authorized to sit on extradition cases, and that the charge of conspiracy is not covered by the extradition treaty.

Obituary.

Hugh Maxwell, long prominent among the business men of this city, and at one time collector of the port, died at his residence in St. Marks Place, to-day, aged 85.

Theodore Cozzens, of West Point, died in Paris on Friday last. The deceased was well known to visitors at the Point.

Excitement in the Gold Market.

The bound of gold to 118¼ to-day causes great excitement, bordering on a panic. No failures have yet been reported, but it is believed that unless the excitement is checked and the markets steadied some will necessarily occur.

Mrs. Fisk's Suit.

In Mrs. Fisk's suit against the Union Pacific, application was made to-day on her behalf to vacate the order extending the time for Durant to prepare a answer.

Mortgaging Property to Cover a Speculation.

Stockwell has been obliged to mortgage over a million dollars' worth of the property of the Howe Sewing Machine Company to the Pacific Mail Company, to cover his late speculation.

George Francis Train.

Judge Brady to-day decided to admit George Francis Train in $1,000 bail, but the prisoner declined to furnish it.

THE GALLOWS.

Thomas Smith Hanged at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Thos. Smith, a negro, was hung to-day for killing Joseph Braden in May, 1871, twelve miles below the city. He persisted in asserting his innocence, even in prayers on the scaffold, until told to take the stand under the trap, when he gave way and confessed his guilt. The execution took place on the open commons south of the city. Probably 7,000 people were present. The neck was dislocated by a fall of thirty inches. He did not struggle much, and convulsive movements ceased in four minutes. Death ensued in six minutes, and the body was cut down at the end of twenty minutes. The tongue did not protrude beyond the teeth. Smith was a desperate character, and the murder was cold-blooded, and for robbery, though the murderer got but a small amount. The murdered man's widow was at the execution in a carriage and witnessed the entire scene. Smith labored under high excitement on the scaffold, prayed incoherently, and at the last begged for a little more time. He had made many misstatements in regard to different persons connected with the trial, all of which he retracted. This was the first execution here for three years.

NEW JERSEY.

Panic in a Church—A Number of Persons Injured.

TRENTON, March 31.—While the funeral services of Rev. Father Macklin were in progress this morning at St. John's Catholic church, a cracking noise created the impression that the gallery was giving way, and there immediately ensued a fearful panic. In the rush for the exit, women and children were trampled beneath the crowd, which became immovably wedged about the door for about ten minutes. Meanwhile the women and children were being pulled out by stalwart men. Many presented a shocking sight. An excitement was created in the street. Ladders were raised to the church windows and the people thereby taken out. Many of the clergy, of whom there were some twenty in the church, jumped out of the windows and went to the front door and announced the safety of the building, but without avail. Soon, however, the fears subsided, and the service was resumed. The cracking noise had emanated from kneeling on a board. Some fourteen were wounded more or less seriously.

Fearful Collision Between Two Freight Trains.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—A southern bound passenger train on the Northern Central Railroad, due here at nine o'clock this morning, arrived an hour behind time, owing to detention by a serious collision which occurred between eight and nine o'clock last night at Liverpool station, about twenty-eight miles above Harrisburg, where the road makes a sharp curve among the mountains. Two freight trains met at this point on the same track, when a fearful collision took place. Both engines were shattered, and the cars came crushing into one another in a general wreck. The fires in the furnaces of the engines were scattered, and quickly communicated to the ruins, and very soon some twenty cars, with their contents, including spirits and other combustible merchandise, were wrapped in flames and consumed. The fireman, belonging to Duncanon, Pa., and another man, name unknown, were burned.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE St. Joseph and Denver Railway has been seized by the United States Marshal.

WINDAM, Conn., has conferred the right of local suffrage upon fifteen female electors.

THE amount already subscribed for the relief of Harvard College now amounts to $164,000.

BALTIMORE contributes $40 to the conscience fund, and New York sent in $10 last week.

A YOUNG gentleman named Claypool, just come of age, presents a claim to ten acres of ground in the center of the City of Leavenworth, Kan.

A PARTY of emigrants from New York have bought a tract of 126,000 acres in Trego County, Kan., which they are going to lay out Tregonometrically.

THE Wyandotte (Kan.) poorhouse shelters two sisters, the elder of whom is six feet three inches in height, the younger six feet eight and still growing.

A WISCONSIN lady finding that there were no grounds on which she could obtain a divorce from her husband, first insured his life for $1,000 and then poisoned him.

THE yellow fever is reported to be very fatal at Rio Janeiro, and the cholera at Para. The United States fleet has left the former place on account of the epidemic.

A ST. LOUIS constable recently levied upon the dinner being prepared in one of the hotels of the city, and as the claim was not satisfied, the inmates were obliged to go hungry.

SOME of the members of Congress who pocketed the $5,000 back-pay bonus are going to the Vienna Exposition with their families, being too conscientious to spend the money at home.

AN Indiana official lives by inspecting hams. The butchers are required to send him a specimen slice of bacon before they make their sales, and he has thus proved a faithful and efficient officer.

AN official statement shows that the total number of persons in the United States who were assessed for income during the years 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, were 74,775 and 74,337, respectively.

A LOT of blackfish were driven ashore by some unseen enemy on the Fernandina beach recently. One fish was twenty-three feet long, and made two barrels of oil. The oil of the captured ones will sell for $10,000.

INDIANA will hold a State fair and exhibition of its industries from September 10 to October 10, 1873. These local fairs are appreciated in the Western States, and this year Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri will each hold one.

IN Australia small juries are employed in trials of civil causes, the number of the jurors being five or seven, the verdict being given by a majority. In criminal cases the jury consists of twelve men, and the verdict must be unanimous.

THERE is a possibility that the northern and southern branches of the Methodist Church, divided on account of the slavery question, will, now that the subject of difference no longer exists, again unite and become one organization.

AN English Judge recently said he hoped never to see the day when the jury would be a number less than twelve, as it generally happened that on the jury there was some one who had peculiar knowledge of the kind of question to be tried.

IT is a fact, illustrative of the great improvement which has been made in the manufacture of paper in America, that a firm in Boston, who formerly imported all the paper used in making their chromos, now buy their supply in this country.

THE President of the Typograpical Union No. 6, of New York city, states that contributions to the Greeley Monument fund are coming rapidly from the printers throughout the country, and that there is every prospect of success.

CLEVELAND is to have an addition of five or six square miles of territory, on the west, south and east, in order to make the bounds more regular in shape. This gives Cleveland an area of about twenty-three square miles, and a population of nearly 130,000.

THE New York Legislature has before it a bill to levy a tax of one dollar upon immigrants in addition to the tax of two dollars which they now have to pay. This is very petty and very unjustifiable extortion practiced upon a class who are poorly able to endure it.

A GERMAN printer named Conrad Lutz, now living at Burlington, Ia., has received official information that he has been drafted into the Wurtemburg landwehr. Inasmuch as he left Germany when two years old, a contemporary intimates that he intends remaining in the landwehr he is.

THE Hawaiian ladies on the sea-shore, after a bath, must be fine studies for a figure painter. A very little see-weed answers for bathing costume, and when these dark Venuses rise out of the wave they frequently pick up their little heap of garments from the sand and walk off with them over their arms.

FROM present indications, business in St. Louis this season will be better than ever before. Wholesale houses are receiving unusually heavy orders from the west and south, and the prospect is unusually encouraging. Hundreds of new buildings are going up in the city, and the number of building permits issued at the headquarters of the fire department increases daily.

MARSHALL MAGRUDER, in January last, in New York, had a quarrel with a young man, named Lockwood, on Sunday. Magruder remarked that out of respect to the day, he would postpone shooting his antagonist till Monday. On that day he duly fulfilled his promise. Lockwood recovered from the wound, but the punctillious observer of the Sabbath is now sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

THE cheap transportation agitation has extended to Kansas, and the farmers of that State have held a convention at Topeka to discuss the best means of lessening the heavy transportation charges which they now pay. This seems to be the great question of the hour with the agricultural population in many localities. We notice that an "Anti-extortion Convention," as it is styled, is to meet in Springfield, April 2. All the towns and counties are urged to send delegates.

THE Kansas City *News* furnishes a volume of melancholy history in the following brief space: "To-day there is a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty, penniless, subsisting on free lunches and the charities of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who, during the war, was one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the Union army, and was promoted from the rank of First Lieutenant to full Brigadier and Brevet Major General for brilliant exploits on the field of battle, and who for a long time had a large and important command."

A PETITION has been presented to the British Government from the East India and China Association, urging upon the authorities the necessity of completing the survey of the Southern overland route from Rangoon to the frontier of China. English merchants see the necessity of active exertions to obtain a hold upon the trade of China, and hence they press upon the Government the absolute necessity of direct railroad communication with that country. By means of the Pacific Railroad and streams on the Pacific Ocean, the people of the United States can reach China on a fair footing with those of any other portion of the world.

AN INGENIOUS individual with a turn for mathematics, has found that there is one pig to every one and four-tenths men in the United States. There is nothing singular at all that every man should have a pig, but when four-tenths of a man buys a pig, the event becomes a matter of deep interest to everybody who strives after a higher civilization. The mind instantly pictures this four-tenths of an individual getting home with that pig, and bucking up against fences, and splashing into the mud, and kicking at the animal just enough to miss it and swing off his balance, and while we have a long array of precedents to show that no whole man ever drove a pig in the right direction, we can well believe that four-tenths of a man wrestling with that animal would afford a spectacle that would be nourishing to the last degree. This, of course, is confidential.

THE defeated Virginia politicians who sought to make a change in the Postoffice at Richmond are now put to their wits' ends to explain their discomfiture. A Petersburg paper endeavors to account, in the following manner, for the President's action. It says: "The reappointment and confirmation of Miss Bettie Van Lew as Postmistress of Richmond ought to have been expected, when it is remembered what faithful service she rendered Grant when he was besieging Richmond. She established a daily communication with him, and kept him informed as to the progress of events in the Confederate Capital. And then she sent him flowers. Nosegays clipsed in her garden in the morning have been known to be on his supper table at City Point at night. When Richmond fell, Grant sent a trusted member of his staff there with instructions to see that her property was protected and her wants supplied."

PUTTING a hoop on the family flour barrel is an operation that will hardly bear an encore. The woman generally attempts it before the man comes home to dinner. She sets the hoops up on the ends of the staves, takes a deliberate aim with the rolling-pin, and then shutting both eyes brings the pin down with all the force of one arm, while the other instinctively shields her face. Then she makes a dive for the camphor and unbleached muslin, and when the man comes home she is sitting back of the stove, thinking of St. Stephen and the other martyrs, while a burnt dinner and the camphor are struggling heroically for the mastery. He says if she had kept her temper she wouldn't have got hurt. And he visits the barrel himself and puts the hoop on carefully, and adjusts it so nicely to the top of every stave that only a few smart knocks apparently are needed to bring it down all right, then he laughs to himself to think what a fuss his wife kicked up over a simple matter that only needed a little patience to adjust itself, and then he gets the hammer, and fetches the hoop a sharp rap on one side, and the other side flies up and catches him on the bridge of the nose, filling his soul with wrath and his eyes with tears, and the next instant that barrel is flying across the room, accompanied by the hammer, and another candidate for camphor and rag is enrolled in the great army that is unceasingly marching toward the grave.

JOSEPH T. CURRY, styled the "Prophet and Apostle of the New Dispensation," has just been tried at Appling, Columbiana county, Ga., on charges of gross immorality. Curry went to Columbia county from Massachusetts about a year ago, with one hundred men and women, who formed a colony, lived in tents and held their property in common. Curry was ruler, under the title of "Elijah and Prophet Vahevah—Superior in things Spiritual and Temporal." For a while matters went on harmoniously, until the "Prophet" took to himself "too many wives," causing jealousy and insubordination in the colony. Many of his followers returned home, and at last the community became so demoralized that Curry and his "Queen" were indicted by the grand jury. Curry and the "Queen" appeared before Court robed in white linen, he bareheaded and barefooted. The "prophet" made a speech in his own defence, displaying considerable ingenuity and erudition. He was found guilty, notwithstanding, but with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred for a few weeks, in the hope that Curry and his colonists may in the meantime remove themselves from Columbia county.

STATE NEWS.

STEWART PEARCE is the new postmaster of Scranton.

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S majority against license is 1,962.

A PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY has just been organized at Sharpsville.

NEW CASTLE claims to be the only city in the State without license.

POTTSVILLE, in this state, has the largest rolling mill in the world.

SPOTTED FEVER is prevalent in Centre county, and in most cases fatal.

DAVID TIDBALL, Esq., has been reappointed postmaster at New Castle.

THERE are 45,000 ton of pig iron on hand in the Shenango and Mahoning Valley.

THE Oil City municipal election take place next week. A lively time is anticipated.

THE Kittanning Y. M. C. A. Lecture Course, just closed, netted that association $26.95.

CONNEAUT township, Crawford county, is to have a new cheese factory of two hundred cow power.

DAVID BRADFORD has been appointed Postmaster at Locust Hill, in the place of S. F. Paxton, resigned.

NEXT Wednesday the exercises commence at Westminister college, in New Wilmington, Lawrence county.

A MARRIAGE took place in Butler county last week and the following morning the bridegroom was found dead in bed.

THE Susquehanna Rolling Mill, at Columbia, has resumed operations. The strikers acquiesced and everything is going on smoothly again.

WASHINGTON DAVIS, a highly respected citizen of Economy, Beaver township, died at home on Saturday evening, and was buried on Thursday.

A JURY in Venango county has awarded Miss Harriet Swingle $925 damages for a breach of promise to marry on the part of Sophronius B. Shafer.

MERCER COUNTY gives 800 majority against license; Crawford county, 300; Chester county, 1,000; Erie county, 600; Lawrence county, 1,000.

MEHRTENA is the name of the latest oil town. It ss located on the Mehrton farm, a mile back of Triangle City, and consists of one building, more os less.

THE Presbyterian congregation of Sharon have determined to build a new church, to cost $30,000. The Methodists of the same place also talk of a new edifice.

THE New Castle *Journal* says: "Reports come to us from all sections of the county that the peach and cherry fruit buds were all killed during the past winter.

THE next annual exhibition of the Crawford County Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Association will be held at Meadville on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September.

AN amusing and highly successful "*bal masque*" came off in Newcastle on Thursday evening of last week, at which there were about two hundred guests and spectators present.

THE twentieth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of Pennsylvania, will be held on the 13th of May at Meadville, Pa. There will be a grand parade of the Order at that time.

THE Brookville *Jeffersonian* says: On Saturday afternoon last, a laborer named Michael McGuir, who was working in the railroad cut below Baxter's, was killed by a portion of the rock from the side of the cut falling, striking him on the head.

CONSIDERABLE fear is felt in Lancaster from cerebro-spinal-meningitis, which prevails to some extent. It arises from the accumulations of filth and decaying matter, which the severity of the weather has prevented from being properly removed.

JONES, of Union City, sold his farm for $1,000; stowed the money in parlor stove; went away; wife made fire in said parlor stove; money went up the chimney in a blaze of glory; Jones returned; there was weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, in that domicile.

A PUBLIC park, containing fifty acres, has recently been donated to the city of Erie. It is located east of the city, between Tenth street and the track of the Lake Shore road. Twenty-five acres were given by the present Mayor, C. M. Reed, and the balance by other parties.

THE Fairview *Reporter* says: A man was found dead in this county the other day. He had a book full of bills on his person that he had been vainly endeavoring to collect. Each of the bills was endorsed "promises to pay to-morrow." "Died of exhaustion and a broken heart," was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

IT IS said a contract has been taken by responsible parties to complete the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad within four miles of Greece City, in four months from last week. From this point the road will be pushed with all possible dispatch until completed. It will connect with the A. V. R. R. at East Brady, and will traverse the best oil and coal fields in the State.

SINCE the Anderson tragedy competent persons have been engaged in examining the books of the bank, and no defalcation has been discovered. Only a small portion of the bonds and currency were burned past recognition, estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. All the burned or partially burned bonds and currency have been forwarded to Washington for examination by experts.

THE Girard *Cosmopolite* says: We hear rumors of the proposed formation of a company to build a railroad from the coal fields south of here to Erie, to compete with the E. & P. R. R. in their transportation of coal and products along the line. It is thought that the building of such a road would reduce considerably the freight tariff on the "black diamonds," consumption and trade of which is steadily increasing at Erie, which together with the local traffic, would be sufficient inducement to build the road. Little doubt is entertained of the ability to dispose of all the stock along the route proposed—that of the abandoned canal—as many of the capitalists of Erie alone could well afford to favor and aid the undertaking.

PERSONAL.

THE King of Portugal has sent the decoration of the Order of St. James to President Thiers.

MRS. PEGGY MITCHELL died a few days ago in East Machias, Me., at the age of something more than a century.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH wishes to test the right of newspapers to report his lectures without his permission.

NOAH WEBSTER, while teaching in the old academy, in Goshen, N. Y., in 1782, wrote his celebrated spelling book.

MR. BARNUM offers $175,000 for the Bridgeport, Conn., water-works, if other citizens will contribute an equal sum.

THE Sultan has made a present of the ruins of the Christian Church at Abugosh, near Taffa, to the French Government.

MISS MARY WELLS, aged eighteen, daughter of Captain C. M. Wells, of the United States frigate Shenandoah, died recently at Spezzia, Italy, from small-pox.

S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, of Philadelphia, whose "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations" is to appear in a few weeks, has sailed for Europe.

THE death at Glasgow is announced of Miss Ann Wallace, a lineal descendant of Wm. Wallace, at the age of one hundred and three.

CONGRESSMAN SPRAGUE, of Ohio, who voted against the salary steal, offers to return the money to the Treasury, or use it for the relief of the taxpayers of his district.

FRANCIS DONNELLY, a well-known Methodist clergyman, died suddenly, Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Caleb Tompkins, near Sing-Sing. He died of heart disease.

JAMES TILLINGHAST has resigned the post of General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, and accepted the managing directorship of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

IT is reported that an intrigue is on foot in Kansas by which Governor Osborn will resign, with the agreement that the Lieutenant Governor, who will become Governor, shall appoint him Senator to succeed Caldwell.

THE Duke of Edinburgh played the fiddle again recently at a public concert in the Albert Hall. As he played with the other fiddlers in a concerted piece, nobody heard his particular fiddle, but he was much applauded.

MRS. MARY ANN COTTON, of West Auckland, England, has put even Mrs. Lucrezia Borgia, of Rome, Italy, in the shade in the poisoning business, having put a quietus upon nineteen victims before a shadow of suspicion fell upon her.

THE Washington *Chronicle*, in an article on "The Sober Second Thought," concerning the Credit Mobilier, says of Senator Patterson that "his life had been as pure as the streams flowing from the melting snows lying on the mountain tops, hid in the clouds."

SOME of the parties concerned in the California diamond swindles are paying heavily for their part of the fraud. A suit was begun some time ago, in a Kentucky court, against two of these persons, for $350,000 damages, and they have consented to pay $150,000 to get rid of the prosecution.

A WASHINGTON correspondent recently interviewed Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and that very sensational novelist remarked that she was frightened so think how much trash she had been guilty of sending into the world. It is comforting to know that she comprehends the enormity of her offence.

HANS ANDERSEN, the famous Danish author, still continues seriously ill. It is hoped that a trip to Italy, on which he means to start in the course of April, accompanied by the poet Boegh, will assist his recovery. A few days ago the King of Denmark personally visited M. Andersen to testify his sympathy.

FROM a Houston (Texas) letter: "I asked an old residenter on the street yesterday: 'How many churches are there in the city?' 'There is,' he replied, 'one Roman Catholic, one Episcopelian, one Baptist, one Presbyterian and one Methodist church for the white folks, and then the niggers have their own churches. We hain't got any of them scattering religions, I believe.'"

CAPTAIN DUMMIT, owner of the finest orange grove in the United States, if not in the world, lives with his daughter in a board shanty of one room, with two or three wooden chairs in the line of luxurious furniture, and a well-bound copy of Byron and numbers of the Gentlemen's Magazine, ranging from 1790 to 1801, by way of literature. There's energy for you, "chunks of it."

GEORGE MACDONNELL, who was recently arrested on his arrival at New York by steamer, on a charge of being concerned in the Bank of England forgeries, is now stated to have been formerly engaged in check raising in Louisville, Ky. A requisition for him has been signed by the Governor of Kentucky, and the authorities in New York notified to hold him, if the charge on which he is now held fails to be sustained.

AT the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting, last Friday evening, Mr. Beecher produced a constitution, pledge and by-laws of what was called the "Guard of Honor Society." The members pledged themselves not to use vulgar or profane language, not to play cards or billiards in a public saloon, not to cheat, &c. Mr. Beecher thinks the honest men fit for use quite too scarce, and evidently hopes to do something toward cultivating them for the market.

REV. DR. WALLACE, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the principal ministers of the Church of Scotland, is about to be tried before the General Assembly, having declared that he did not and could not believe in "a fidgety, unsettled God," who didn't know His own mind, and had to depend on hints from His creatures as to the best way of managing the world. Maybe the Professor is a little "fidgety and unsettled" himself.

JOHN THOMPSON MASON, Secretary of State of Maryland, died suddenly on Friday evening, at Elkton, Md., of paralysis. Judge Mason had been engaged in trying a case in court during the forenoon, in his usual health, and was suddenly attacked with paralysis at the dinner table. He had been a member of Congress, judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and collector of the port of Baltimore, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the State.

THE will of Napoleon III. has been proved in England. His personal property is sworn at under £120,000, and this he leaves to the Empress without reserve. To the Prince Imperial there is only one bequest, we are told—the imperial crown. If this be true, we have here a certain violation of the *idee Napoleonienne*, according to which any Bonaparte may govern who is called by the voice of the people. And the Emperor's will is in this respect an important manifesto to the imperialists.

THE Hon. James Dixon, who died on Thursday, represented Connecticut in the Senate from 1857 to 1869. His public career began in 1837 with his election to the Connecticut Legislature; and since that time he has been in the service of his State, almost without pause, either in its Legislature or in Congress. Mr. Dixon took part in the proceedings of Andrew Johnson's "Bread-and-Butter" Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866. He was also one of the National Committee appointed to convey President Lincoln's remains to Illinois.

A WELL KNOWN Methodist brother who lives in the "rhubarbs" of Northampton, recently drove to the village, hitched his horse, transacted his business, and, forgetting all about the team, walked a mile and a half, home. Some of the younger members of the family were in the village in the evening, and recognized the horse, which was still standing there, lonesome and disconsolate, and after a vain search for the owner, drove home to find him comfortably abed and asleep. But he probably won't hear the last of that misadventure right away.

THE other day in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, a member, while making a brief speech on the question of a recess, or an adjournment *sine die*, introduced a new illustration of the misfortune of overcropping one's self, which is likely to have a run elsewhere than in the member's own county. Referring to the work of the General Assembly, on the revision of the statutes, he said: "Mr. Speaker, this Legislature has not only drawn the elephant in the lottery, but, sir, we have laid off more land than we can well cultivate. In fact, sir, I may say *we have bitten off more than we can chew.*"

A WEALTHY farmer of Stratton, England, successfully pleaded his own illegitimacy as exempting him from liability to support his aged mother, then in the workhouse. The attention of the Treasury was directed to that part of the paragraph in which it was hinted that the defendant, William May, inherited his uncle's property, paying legacy duty as a nephew, and not as a stranger in blood, which he would be if not legitimate. The Treasury's inquiry has resulted in a demand being made on May for the difference between the three per cent. he paid as nephew and the ten per cent. he ought to have paid as a stranger; and they demand also compound interest on the arrears from 1856, when the uncle died, to the present date.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 79.

FIRST EDITION.

TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

Houses Leveled to the Ground.

FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

Miraculous Escapes.

ONE WOMAN KILLED.

Fifteen Persons Injured.

A TORNADO IN TENNESSEE.

A Town Nearly Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The storm at Canton, Mississippi, seems to have been much greater than was inferred from the meagre dispatches. An extra issued from the *Mail* office Saturday morning says:

We had gone to press last night and had just begun printing off our papers, when there came up the most fearful and destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of the country. The clouds had been very threatening, and vivid and incessant flashes of lightning presaged a thunder storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us at about eight o'clock. Families sitting at their firesides, not dreaming of danger, were in a few seconds to be rendered homeless and barely escape with their lives.

The course of the tornado seemed to have been from the northwest, and its track was scarcely over seventy yards in width, perhaps not so much as that, and lay through the centre of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner and shapes. Brick walls, buildings and solid chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, bricks and pieces of wood, with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description.

The Pearce House is in ruins, and the stores and shops above it, one of which was a one story brick store, were leveled to the ground. The old stone house is a wreck, with the roofing, galleries and pillars all gone. Dwelling houses that were are now mere heaps of timbers. Kitchens and outhouses were blown absolutely away. Yards were swept clean of every living thing—poultry, dogs and all utterly vanished. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations, heavily laden cars were blown from the track, and huge pieces of timber were carried many hundred yards and buried, where they fell, in the earth. These facts will convey an idea of the ruin accomplished last night, all in about half a minute's time.

Mrs. Powell's residence, and one occupied by Mr. Stengland, a neighboring cottage, R. C. Smith's residence, a cottage next the old cemetery, the colored Methodist church, and a small cottage occupied by a colored man and family, near by, were utterly demolished. The wife of the colored man was buried beneath the ruins and instantly killed. A colored preacher was buried beneath a chimney, but was not killed, as he was at first reported. A number of people were hurt in this neighborhood. Robert B. Smith's residence was lifted from its foundation and moved several feet. His kitchen and outhouses and every living thing in the yard were swept away; nothing but the crumbling walls were left. J. R. Powell's kitchen and other out houses were demolished, and two chimneys of his residence were broken into fragments. Wm. Baldwin's residence has the roof stove in.

This, together with injuries done to roofing, windows, fences, etc., generally is what was done in the southeastern end of the town, and, if anything, damages on the square and in the northwest quarter of the town were even greater. The Pearce House, as mentioned, presented the appearance of a wreck, also Colonel Jones' building, which adjoins the barber shop, and a one story brick store, occupied by Mrs. Slum as a confectionery establishment, all are a mass of ruins. Mr. L. Liedman, who was in at Mrs. Slums', had an arm broken. The other inmates escaping unhurt, though the house was utterly demolished. The iron fence that encloses the Court House yard is partly torn down. It is twisted, bent and broken opposite the Pearce House as if by the might of a giant, and as to the Court House itself, one side of it is actually leaning eastward, while its roofing is in tatters.

We take up the track of the storm-god in the northwestern part of the town, and we find families shelterless, and cottages piled up in fragments. Mr. John Howell's house, a new house, (a new and substantial building,) was blown down, and either from a lamp, or struck by lightning perhaps, took fire, and in a brief time all that remained of the happy home and comforts were a charred ruin. Scarcely anything was saved. We visited the spot where an old widow lady, Mrs. Harrison, with her family of children, were contemplating the wreck of a home. It was leveled to the earth, and not a timber was left standing. The family had providentially escaped, by going to a neighbor's on the approach of the storm. Everywhere in the path of the tornado buildings were razed to the ground, or left roofless.

Last night after the storm there was a scene of the wildest disorder. The flame from Mrs. Howell's residence showed against the black clouds of the tempest, which along their edges gave back the same look of red fire; the fire bell rang, and the people rushed hither and thither; quantities of timbers and trees obstructed the streets and men moved from point to point to rescue those in distress. The firemen were bravely at their post endeavoring to drag their engine to the scene of the fire. Women, with infants in their arms, went about the streets distracted, not knowing where to go. It is indeed a miracle that in all the destruction of houses with families in them, which were so destroyed that not one stone was left upon another, there was only one life lost. There were miraculous escapes from sudden and frightful death. A number of persons were injured more or less.

We visited the ruins of a friend's residence, hearing that his house was blown down, with the view of assistance. He was standing guard over the pieces, and was the only living, breathing person or thing anywhere about, having removed his family. He greeted us cheerfully, claiming to be the happiest man alive, amid all that wreck, and he pointed to it. He and his family escaped alive. He had been struck down senseless by something falling on him, and when he recovered found that no one else was hurt. The kitchen, outhouses, dogs, pigs and poultry had all taken unto themselves wings. Mrs. Stengland, we learn, was only slightly injured, although her house was destroyed.

Among the miraculous escapes was that of Mrs. Lucy Powell and family. Her house was destroyed. The guests and boarders at the hotel and the building near by narrowly escaped with their lives. All was done in the space of half a minute. The darkies thought it was judgment day, and we don't wonder they should. Some thirty or more houses were destroyed, and a large number badly damaged. One negro woman lost her child, and it was only found to-day at a house some distance removed from its home, where it had been kindly cared for. It was not much hurt in its perilous ride of the whirlwind. A negro man is reported to be missing, as are also one or two negro children. It is wonderful that so few persons were hurt, and it seems that the same hand that had sent the tornado was specially interposed for the protection of the helpless and distressed persons. Perhaps fifteen will cover the number of the injured. Most of these are but slightly hurt.

No estimate can yet be given of the amount of damage sustained from the loss of property, but it is believed one hundred thousand dollars will fall short of covering it. We learn that Mrs. Howcott was severely injured, having been caught beneath the falling building, and she was only rescued by some gentlemen, who were passing, in time to avoid being burned with the ruins. She states that the houses were struck by lightning, and thus set on fire. A little later and the skies were perfectly clear, and the stars looked down serenely upon the scene of destruction below.

A Tornado in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—A *Banner* special from Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee, states that a tornado visited that place this morning at 6:45, lasting twenty minutes. Hardly a house in the place escaped danger. In many instances entire roofs were blown off and walls thrown down. Great consternation prevailed amongst the people. Fortunately only one person was hurt. The loss is very considerable. The town looks lik a shattered wreck.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 31.—In the House, this morning, a bill was introduced to repeal the Dayton and Columbus Metropolitan Police law, which was passed last Saturday; a bill was also introduced to authorize towns and cities to exchange lands donated for school purposes for other lands to be used for the same purpose; a joint resolution was introduced to authorize the Governor to receive proposals for the permanent location of the Girls' Industrial Home. The resolution was laid on the table.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Charles Goodrich.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A man supposed to be Roscoe, the murderer of Goodrich, was arrested here to-day, and as he thoroughly answers the description given, it is supposed he is the guilty party. He came here soon after the murder, and has during his stay been engaged in the illegitimate sale of watches. He speaks French, Italian and Spanish, and expresses his entire willingness to undergo the fullest examination, being confident of establishing his innocence.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The steamship Prussian, from Portland, arrived here, and the Manhattan, from New York, at Queenstown.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement.

DECREASE DURING MARCH $1,644,058.

Circular Relative to the Canadian Fisheries.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1873.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending March 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,334,741,850
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,749,309,150
Lawful money debt	$ 15,328,000
Matured debt	3,023,080
Legal tender notes	358,591,734
Certificates of deposit	24,450,000
Fractional currency	45,169,374
Coin certificates	24,141,000
Total without interest	$ 452,352,108
Total debt	$2,220,012,338
Total interest	32,365,519
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 69,537,376
" " currency	2,653,840
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	24,450,000
Total in Treasury	$ 96,641,217
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,155,736,641
Decrease during the month	1,644,058
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,185,467
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,873

Weather Probabilities.

The storm centre in Indiana will move during the rest of Tuesday night northeastward over the lower lakes, and on Wednesday down the St. Lawrence valley and extending somewhat eastward over New York and New England; for the Southern States, southerly winds, backing to west, followed by clearing weather on Wednesday afternoon; for the Middle States, increasing southeasterly winds, with clouds and rain during the rest of Tuesday night, continuing on Wednesday morning, with possibly southerly gales on the coast; for New England, falling barometer, easterly winds, clouds and rain. A severe storm will continue over the lake region during Tuesday night, and over the lower lakes on Wednesday morning, but followed on the upper lakes by diminishing northwest winds and clearing weather. A second storm of equal severity is apparently approaching Dakota and Manitoba. Cautionary signals continue at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Cape May, Baltimore, New York, New Haven and New London.

Patent Office Receipts.

General Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, reports the receipts of the Patent Office for the present month, larger than ever before for a like period in the history of that office. He attributes this to the facility with which inventors can conform to the workings of the patent laws on account of the advancement in the art of photography, by which means the office is enabled to furnish in pamphlet form an illustration of every article patented for circulation among the inventive genius of the country. Years ago such a system could not have been carried out, General Leggett thinks, without involving an expenditure of very nearly the entire receipts of the office. It can now be done for about $30,000 per annum.

New Form of Certificates of Registry.

The Registry of the Treasury is now issuing to Collectors of Customs a new form of the certificates of registry required by American vessels engaging in foreign commerce. The certificate just completed was engraved under the direction of George B. McCartie, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by one of the best engravers in the country, from a design by Captain J. G. Braff, Designing Artist, for many years employed in the Treasury Department, and will compare favorably with documents issued by other countries for this purpose.

Canadian Coast Fisheries.

The Treasury Department to-day issued a circular relative to the fisheries on the coast of Canada, in which it is stated that if American fishermen engage in fishing within the three mile limit before July 1st, 1873, the date on which the provisions of the treaty of Washington go into effect, they may be subjected to serious difficulty by private parties under the provisions of the statutes of the Dominion of Canada.

Three Per Cents called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury called in the balance of the three per cent certificates, amounting to $325,000. They are of the denomination of $5,000, and numbered from 5766 to 5831, and dated from January 8th to August 31, 1872.

Appointments by the President.

The President has appointed Dr. Henry R. Linderman as Director of Mints, G. W. Bryant as Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Carson City, and W. H. Doane as Coiner of the Mint at Carson City.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Grand Duke Alexis has arrived at Shanghai.

—The general railroad bill has passed the New Jersey Legislature.

—St. Louis received 21,395 bales of cotton in the past three months.

—Reinforcements for troops in Cuba sailed from Cadiz on Monday.

—A severe snow-storm was raging in Belfast, Maine, on Monday evening.

—On Sunday night a man was beaten to death in the streets of Philadelphia.

—The funeral of Ex-Senator Dixon took place in Hartford, Conn., on Monday.

—The Japanese Government is making preparations for a general extension of the postal service.

—The Lower House of the Rigsdag has passed a vote declaring their want of confidence in the Danish Ministry.

—The Spanish Vice-Consul in Paris has absconded, leaving a deficit in his accounts of seventy thousand francs.

—The death of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett is announced by a cable dispatch. It occurred on Monday morning at Koenigstein, Saxony.

—A special dispatch from Key West says that the Cuban patriots lately captured Meanseaville, an important point on the eastern coast.

—James Montgomery, aged eleven years, while playing "Hang Foster," on Monday, at the residence of his parents in Brooklyn, strangled himself.

—Twenty-three coolies were drowned in the harbor of Yokohama by the capsizing of a small boat belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, February 12.

—The New York State Senate has refused to include Controller Green, of New York, among the present officers to be retained under the new charter now being discussed.

—On Sunday evening a son of Robert Stuart, aged fifteen years, and a Miss Kinley, were drowned while crossing a creek which empties into the Lehigh river, near Seinion, Pa.

—A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in Fort Wayne, Ohio, on Monday evening. Resolutions were passed in favor of the thorough enforcement of the new temperance law.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has confirmed the verdict of ten thousand dollars in favor of Thomas M. Prentiss against the city of Boston for injuries received from a defect in the street.

—The President, with Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant and General Babcock will leave Washington on the noon train to-day for a visit to New York, where they will remain the greater part of this week.

—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad, just made public, shows that the net earnings for the year 1872 amounted to $2,103,106. This is $629,741 less than the net earnings for 1871.

—Two men answering the exact description of the persons who murdered the warden of the jail in which they were confined in New York State, several days ago, were arrested in Middletown, O., on Monday.

—Emily Faithful was the guest of the New York Sorosis at their annual meeting on Monday. In a short address she alluded, with genuine feeling, to the happy welcome she had everywhere found in America.

—The New York *Post* says G. W. Curtis resigned his position on the Civil Service Board because he regards several important appointments recently made as a virtual abandonment of civil service reform.

—A Richmond (Virginia) dispatch says that the General Government has abandoned the suit for the possession of the Piedmont Railroad as Confederate property. About one and a half million of dollars was involved in the suit.

—It is reported from Washington that Postmaster General Cresswell is to start in a day or two on a Southern tour in company with Senators Howe and Cameron, his principal object being to inspect the postal service and the postal car difficulties.

—Wm. T. Landstreet, the senior member of the firm of Wm. T. Landstreet D. C., commission merchants in Baltimore, committed suicide on Monday morning. During the war he served a short time as Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Maryland Volunteers.

—The first train over the Toledo, Tiffin and Eastern Railroad reached Toledo from Mansfield on Friday afternoon, crossing the Maumee by the new bridge. It was greeted with firing of cannon, music by bands and cheers of crowds of citizens who had assembled to witness its arrival.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

BILLS RETURNED FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Greatest Veto of the Season.

No Extension of Time for the Payment of the Enrollment Tax.

The New State Treasury Bill Passed by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, April 1, 1873.

A Heavy Day's Work.

This has been a heavy day's work, the House holding three sessions and the Senate finishing the lengthy calendar published yesterday.

The New State Treasury Bill.

The new State Treasury bill was passed in the Senate with but six votes against it.

Bills Returned from the Governor.

Numerous bills were returned from the Governor for amendment. The work in the State Department preparing these bills for the approval of the Governor is immense. The Secretary of State, M. T. Quay, is compelled to be in his official apartment until very late every night.

The Greatest Veto of the Season.

The greatest veto of the season came in to-day, and has completely put a quietus on all bills which have been passed with a speculative view. It cuts short the extension of time for the payment of the enrollment tax. This bill, an act extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on certain acts heretofore passed, is one of the most extensive ever passed by any Legislature. If the same had been signed by His Excellency, no less than sixteen hundred and twenty-two bills heretofore passed by the Legislature would have been brought into existence. All private bills are subject to an enrollment tax, which is required to be paid within one year from its approval, but if the same is not paid, the bill becomes null and void. The following bills would have been re-enacted if the proposed bill had become a law: 289 bills of a miscellaneous character, 240 relating to railroad companies, 137 relating to mining companies, 131 relating to manufacturing companies, 116 relating to coal companies, 105 relating to iron companies, 88 relating to water and gas companies, 88 relating to insurance companies, 66 relating to banks, saving institutions, trust and safe deposit companies, 44 relating to oil companies, 44 relating to bridge companies, 43 relating to turnpike companies, 85 relating to improvement companies, 4 relating to building associations, 4 relating to transportation companies, 3 relating to loan companies, 31 relating to ferries, 25 relating to market companies, 19 relating to land companies, 19 relating to navigation companies, 16 relating to plank road companies, 14 relating to co-operative associations, 14 relating to hotel companies, 10 relating to cemeteries, 9 relating to fire companies, 6 relating to express companies, 3 relating to divorces, embracing in all 1,622. The reasons of the Governor for refusing to give his assent to such an immense number of bills met the general approval of the members.

NEW YORK.

Coroner's Inquest on Charles Goodrich's Body.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

A Dividend Declared to Make a Good Showing.

Meeting of Turfmen—Ice Dealers Combining to Keep Up the Rates—A Murderer Sick in the Tombs—The Labor Question—Employes of the Gas Companies Prepared for a Strike—The Trial of the Nixon Murder Case Commenced.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1873.

Turf Rules.

A joint meeting of the owners of trotting horses and of the Trainers' and Drivers' Association was held last night. The President of the Association stated that certain arbitrary rules of the National Association had induced trainers and drivers to form an organization to prevent an encroachment upon their rights, and he thought that the rules adopted and already approved by upwards of sixty trainers and drivers, and twenty-five owners of trotting horses, would not conflict with the rules of the National Association.

Coroner's Inquest on Charles Goodrich's Body.

The inquest over the body of Charles Goodrich was resumed this morning before Coroner Whitehill. Mrs. Myers was called and testified. She lived at No. 46 Irvington street, New York. Photographs were shown. She said she recognized one as that of Charles Goodrich, whom she had known about two months; became acquainted with him in New York, but saw him first in Brooklyn; saw him four or five times a week; saw him last on Thursday night previous to his death; saw him on the corner of Allen and Irvington streets, about seven o'clock in the evening; met him by agreement. It was about nine o'clock when he left; that was at No. 46 Irvington street. He was in the habit of calling on her at her residence, No. 13 Stanton street. He there made the acquaintance of John L. Beach, sometimes called Henry Beach, and Roscoe; never saw them in company together; heard him speak of Roscoe, and say he was a dangerous man; there had been a disturbance between them. It was in the evening in her apartments in Stanton street. Goodrich, Roscoe and Beach were present; thought Roscoe was talking about Goodrich; they talked very loud, and she took Goodrich by the arm and led him into another room; Roscoe asked afterwards if she intended to keep company with Goodrich, and said he would be even with her; he often spoke of it, but she could not remember what was said; it was sufficient to indicate that he had unfriendly feelings, but never heard him make any threats towards him; heard him say "God help the person who comes between you and me." This was after the quarrel, about two weeks before his death; never heard Roscoe say that he knew where Goodrich lived; never remember telling him; Roscoe carried a pistol; asked him if he was married, and he said "No." Witness saw Roscoe on Saturday night after Goodrich's death; told her he was going to Philadelphia; he sometimes went to Baltimore and New Orleans; when she met him in the Bowery Goodrich's name was not mentioned; she did not think he intended to leave the city; Roscoe wanted to call at her house, but she told him she did not want him to call; had known Roscoe five or six months, heard him say he had been in Brooklyn; never told her what his business was; thought he was a counterfeiter. He wanted to assist her by giving her counterfeit money to pass; he said it was the best business out; first learned of Goodrich's death at No. 22 Orchard street; it might have been on Friday morning; saw Roscoe on the Saturday after at No. 46 Irvington street; saw him on the sidewalk; he then said he was going to Baltimore; made him no reply; had been to Goodrich's house in Degraw street, but never remained in the house at night; did not know whether Roscoe had ever been arrested or not; first saw Goodrich in Brooklyn; saw him near the ferry; he stepped on her dress, begged her pardon and then followed her on the boat and continued talking to her; she made no reply; he followed her home and asked her if she didn't want a boarder, saying that he could give the best of reference; they then became acquainted; she was not intimately acquainted with Roscoe, and there was no reason for his becoming jealous of Goodrich. After the quarrel in her room Goodrich met Roscoe coming down the stairs, but passed without speaking. Another time Roscoe came in while Goodrich was with her. Roscoe declared to her his love; she didn't give him to understand she had affection for somebody else; she led him to believe she thought more of Goodrich; he answered her that his money tempted her; the pistol she saw in Roscoe's pocket was larger than the one found in Goodrich's house. She went with Goodrich frequently to the theatre; went with him on the Thursday before the murder to Broadway and Central Park, and rode back; met Goodrich some time ago at 362 Broadway; a gentleman came in and said "Here is Charlie again; I will make it all right." Goodrich never proposed marriage to her.

To a question why she did not give the authorities information immediately on hearing of the case, witness stated she had no reason; when witness found that a boarding house did not pay, Goodrich advised her to give it up, and offered to pay her rent, provided she would live in private apartments.

The Erie Investigation.

At the Erie investigation to-day Samuel D. Babcock, Director of the Company, testified. The recent dividend may have been paid out of the proceeds of the sale of ten millions convertible bonds, that the larger part of Erie stock is held abroad, and one reason for declaring the dividend was to show foreign holders the good result of a change in directors and their economical management; that while he opposed declaring a dividend, believing this money should have been used for liquidation of the debt and for construction, yet the directors had a legal right to declare a dividend. It had been represented to witness that the proceeds of the property surrendered by Gould had been laid aside to pay the floating debt.

D. H. Parcher testified. His profits in 1872 on his contract with the Erie Company for removing and delivering freight was $13,837, and that on the day after the dividend was declared he negotiated a loan of $100,000 to meet the current expenses.

Henry P. Antes, formerly in charge of the Bureau of Records, testified that in 1865 there were three vouchers for sums paid William M. Tweed—$100,000 for legal services, $10,700 at the time of the Fenian raid, and $19,000 for the Democratic Convention in 1870. On account of the Democratic Convention Tweed got another $19,000. Just before Fisk was shot $5,000 was paid Tweed, who, in 1871, received for legal services over $400,000. These sums do not appear on the books of the company. As witness made out the vouchers he was able to speak explicitly, and to give him time to produce the documents the Convention took a recess.

After the recess the following extracts were read from a mutilated book found in the Erie railroad office, and furnished by Watson: James Fisk, Jr., legal and incidental expenses, March to December, 1868, $171,404; Daniel Drew, March, 1868, $52,600; Jay Gould, $122,000, from March to December, 1868; Hamilton Harris, 1868, legal expenses, $26,000; William M. Tweed, December 1868, legal services, $30,000; Peter B. Sweeney, 1868, $150,000; Henry Thompson, legal expenses, July 30, 1868, $159,500; A. T. Barber, May, 1869, $4,000; Hamilton Harris, January to July, 1869, $22,445; Wm. M. Tweed, $27,912; Samuel J. Tilden, January and February, 1869, $20,000; A. Van Vechten, $5,000; A. T. Barber, March to June, 1870, $47,000; Thos. C. Fields, $3,000; James Fisk, Jr., November, 1869, to June, 1870, $22,000; Jay Gould, October, 1869, $5,00; L. H. Hamilton, $25,000; Senator ——, $1,000; Jones & Marsh, $44,000; legal expenses, September, 1870, $194,000; Hamilton & Harris, $20,000; Jas. O'Brien, $2,500; Wm. M. Tweed, $47,750; A. Van Vechten, $7,500; Hugh Hastings, legal expenses, April 25, 1868, $15,000.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Labor Question.

The employes of the gas companies made arrangements last evening for a strike, should the companies not concede to their demands for eight hours, and the following rates: Stokers $3.50, and helpers $3.00 per day.

The shoemakers resolved last night to demand additional pay of fifty cents per day on all classes of work, and to strike if the demand is refused.

The Price of Ice.

It is reported that the most important ice companies of this city have formed a combination to maintain uniform and paying prices for ice next summer. The rates fixed are said to be, for wholesale consumers, seventy five cents per hundred; family, seventy cents per week.

A Sick Murderer.

James C. King, indicted for killing O'Neill, on Pine street, some time ago, is very ill in the tombs, and the prison authorities contemplate sending him to the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Railway Lease.

The Harlem Railroad above Forty-sixth street has been leased to the New York Central for a term of years at 8 per cent. on its capital stock. The Harlem retains its city lines.

Judgment Record in Stokes' Case.

Judgment record in the case of Stokes was filed to-day. The copying occupied one man since February 23.

The Nixon Murder Case.

A jury in the Nixon murder case was obtained to-day, and the case was opened for the prosecution.

Train's Sanity.

Before Judge Charles P. Daley and a Sheriff's jury, the sanity of George Francis Train will be tried on Thursday.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The steamer Potomac left here this evening for Huntingdon, W. Va., the first of the daily line of packets that are hereafter to make a daily trip in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Two boats will run on the line.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Arrived Sam Roberts and Clipper, Ohio river; St. Luke, Missouri river; Minneapolis, Dubuque; Hobbs, Wheeling; Bertram, Keokuk; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Grand Tower; Memphis; Peninah, Arkansas river; Capital City, Vicksburg. Departed—St. John, Peoria; Dexter, New Orleans; Bertram, Keokuk; Elliott and H. Hammet, Memphis. River falling slowly. Cloudy, wet, drizzling rain most of the day, and heavy rain nearly all last night.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—There was a heavy storm at two o'clock this morning. No damage is reported. River rising steadily. Arrived—Probasco, Cincinnati; St. Joe, St. Louis. Departed—Kate Kountz; Mary Lowry, and Julia, St. Louis; Little Alps, New Orleans; Thos. Sherlock and C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Utah, Arkansas River; Batesville and Pat Cleburn, White River.

EVANSVILLE, April 1.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 62 to 60; very windy. River risen 20 inches; very rough. Up—R. E. Lee, 7:30 P. M.; Pat Rogers, 3 P. M. Down—Charles Brown and barges, 3 A. M.; R. E. Lee, 10; Tarascon, 5 P. M.; Quickstep, 6; Florence Lee, 6; James E. Rankin, 6, all with good trips.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—River fallen 6 inches; falling; 11 feet 6 inches in canal; 13 feet 6 inches in chute; 1½ feet under draw railing. Business good. Arrived—City of Cairo, New Orleans. Departed—City of Cairo, Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—River falling; twelve feet on Harpeth shoals. Heavy rain storm this morning; weather clear and pleasant to night. Arrived—F. P. Gracy, Wabash river; John S. Bransford, Burksville.

CAIRO, April 1.—Arrived—Peytonia, Louisville, 1 P. M.; John Gilmore, Cape Girardeau, 3. Departed—Mary Miller, White river, 5 P. M. River risen 15 inches. Heavy gale from the northwest all day; cloudy; thermometer 58.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Arrived—Mary Hewston, Nick Longworth, Louisville, Crescent City and barges, and James Howard, St. Louis. Departed—John F. Tolle, St. Louis. Raining.

—In consequence of orders from President Cespedes, of Cuba, changes are made in the personnel of the representatives of the Republic in this country. A confidential agency is established in place of the existing offices, and Mayorga accordingly resigned the general agency held by him.

Beautiful China Setts. Have you seen them? Just imported by Messrs. Garber & Williams, No 189 Liberty Street.

Toilet Setts of the most elegant designs and unique patterns, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty Street.

Spring is Here.

and its approach, in all its beauty, has been heralded by the arrival of immense invoices of Spring Clothing—all the newest styles of cloths and cut—at the Boston One Price Clothing Stores, Nos. 98 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Get your Queensware—if you wish to secure the best kind at cheapest prices—at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No 189 Liberty Street.

Porcelain Ware—a very complete assortment of all kinds, in every variety, at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty Street.

The Great Closing Sale at Macrum & Carlisle's has proved an immense success. Crowds of ladies throng the store from morning till night, and seem delighted with the elegant goods at such a large discount.

The Reason Why

goods are sold so cheap at the Queensware headquarters of Messrs. Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty Street, is because the importations are made direct and all the charges of Middlemen are avoided.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LIBERTY HALL,

Penn Avenue, East Liberty.

At the request of his patrons, PROF. MAYER will teach at the above hall a second quarter, commencing MONDAY NEXT, April 7. Circulars at F. McClarran's Drug Store, Penn avenue, East Liberty. a2:k32

☞ NOTICE.—THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO MILK ASSOCIATION will meet at Hare's Hotel, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, April 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. All Dairymen are respectfully invited to attend. Officers:

President—D. S. STEWART.
Vice President—W. S. GEORGE.
Secretary—J. B. ROBB,
apl:k35 Treasurer—S. M. BRINTON.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On APRIL 1st, the offices of the
Freight Agent and Freight Cashier
Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be
Removed to Sixteenth Street,
Near the Bridge.
mh31 J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave heir orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The election for city officers passed off quietly. Although the weather was wet, there was an increase of vote over that of two years ago. The returns are meagre, but indicate that Joseph Brown, Democrat, for Mayor, will have at least 2,500 majority over George Baine, Republican.

Fort Scott, Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, April 1.—The city election passed off quietly. John J. Stuart, Citizens candidate, is elected Mayor by sixteen majority over C. H. Morley, Republican. The remainder of the ticket is divided between the Republicans and Liberals.

Steam Towing on the Canals.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The written consent of stockholders in the New York Steam Cable Towing Company, formed for the purpose of introducing European system of steam towage on certain levels on the Erie canal in this State, was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day, authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue bonds to the amount of $800,000, payable in gold, to the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, or any other suitable trustee of the company's franchise.

—The Delaware and Hudson Canal is open, and the Company has given orders to boatmen to commence their trips on Monday next. It is thought the New York boats will commence their trips on the first of next week.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—SEVENTY-FIVE MEN TO canvass the names for the CITY DIRECTORY. Must be good, plain penmen and willing to work. Apply to H. BOONE, Room No. 9, Second Floor, 55 Sixth street. apl1:k20 GEO. H. THURSTON.

WANTED—A LADY FULLY COMPETENT to teach the higher English branches, French and Drawing, desires a position in a Select School, or as an instructress in a private family. Good references can be given. Address N. J., this office. mh25:j94 MWF

WANTED—
10 Shares of German National Bank.
10 Shares of German Insurance Co.
40 Shares Safe Deposit Bank.
40 Shares of Penn'a Insurance Co.
10 Shares Franklin Savings Bank.
50 Shares National Trust Co.
10 Shares Shoe and Leather Bank.
Apply to LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Stock and Note Broker,
apl No. 116 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, by a man with over twenty years' experience in this city, during which time he has handled Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, Sheet, Bar, Rod, Hoop and Band Iron, Tin Plate and Tinman's Stock, also Leather and Findings; has a large City and fair Country Acquaintance, can bring undoubted City Reference or Guarantee, is not afraid of hard work or long hours. If mutually suited in the course of a year, would invest as a partner any amount not over $20,000. Address for one week, "SALESMAN," care Box 574, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with $15,000 to $30,000, or an energetic man on liberal salary, who can loan $5,000 to $10,000 on ample real estate security—first mortgage. Capital required to increase mining development and enlarge capacity of established works according to Pittsburgh. Address, with residence and available capital STAR MINING CO., Cleveland, O. mh25:j89

WANTED—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN as boarders after April 1st, at No. 9 Washington street, first door from Wylie. mh28:j94

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY brick or frame building, about 20x40, situated in the city or suburbs, to be used for light manufacturing business. Must be well lighted. Ground floor preferred. Address G. & C., GAZETTE office. mh28:j97

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; girls for general housework, cooking and light work in all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cooks, dishwashers, chambermaids, &c., for hotels, seminaries and boarding houses; men wanted to work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. fe6

TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE.—A FRAME HOUSE of 7 rooms; $30 per month. Inquire of W. H. DENNISTON, corner of Penn and Frankstown avenues. mh29:k65

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR AND Sleeping Room. Apply at No. 35 Ross street, Pittsburgh.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame, of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The grounds of half an acre is planted with fruit and shade trees. For terms, &c., apply at ENIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:j83

TO LET—DESK ROOM, AT NO. 80 Fourth avenue 2d floor, Room 5. Enquire between 9 and 10 A. M. and 1 and 2 P. M. mh28:j79

TO LET—HOUSE ON EPLANADE Street, Allegheny, near Park. Inquire of JOHN PENN, No. 3 Eighth street, Pittsburgh. mh25:j67

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE FAMILY HORSE and Barouche and one set of Harness and Riding Saddle and Bridle. Enquire at No. 34 North Canal street, Allegheny City. apl1:k29

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN McKEESPORT FOR SALE.—Will give possession immediately. The store is now doing a well paying business and increasing rapidly. Terms very reasonable. Apply to R. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood St., Pittsburgh, or W. H. HILL, McKeesport, Pa. apl-k31

FOR SALE.
20 Shares of National Trust Co.
50 Shares of Castle Shannon R. R.
22 Shares Enterprise Bank.
40 Shares Jones' Ferry Stock.
15 Shares of Franklin Savings Bank.
50 Shares Pleasant Valley R. R.
20 Shares M. & M. National Bank.
20 Shares of Security Trust Co.
Apply to LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Stock and Note Broker,
apl 116 Smithfield Street.

FOR SALE — A COMFORTABLE Dwelling House of hall and 5 rooms, pleasantly situated on High street, Mt. Washington, large lot, cistern, fruit trees, &c. The location is desirable and only 3 minutes' walk from the Incline.
S. L. CUTHBERT,
mh25 202 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—A ONE OR TWO HORSE Platform Wagon, nearly new, suitable for hauling bales of any kind. Enquire of ABDIEL McCLURE, 362 Penn street. mh28:j86 MWF

FOR SALE.

The lease, license, good will, fixtures and stock of liquors of one of the oldest, first-class DINING HALLS AND RESTAURANTS in this city. The house is large and is patronized by the very best class of custom and is now doing a profitable trade. This is a rare opportunity for entering business. Best of reasons given for selling. Address
RESTAURANT,
apl:k30 GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE—LOT AT FLEMING STATION.—A desirable corner Lot 100x238, fronting on the Beaver road, only ten minutes walk from the station. Inquire of BECKFELD & NIEHAUS, 63 Ohio street, Allegheny. mh28:j98

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my12 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE — 44 FEET ON WOOD Street; one door from the corner of Fourth; Nos. 56 and 58, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART,
mr27:j88 Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRABLE property, the residence of the late John McQ. Woods, No. 152 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue. fe21:h98

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
ans 482 Penn street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A DOUBLE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, beautifully situated on Main street, Sharpsburg, convenient to the railroad station; contains 12 rooms and finished attic, bath room, furnace, hot and cold water and gas throughout. Lot 100 feet front on Main street, and 200 feet deep, highly ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery. Wash House, Stable, Carriage House, &c., complete.

Inquire on the premises; at 68 Anderson street, Allegheny, or of
C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker, 121 Fourth avenue.
mh19:44

FOR SALE.—THE LATE RESIDENCE of H. P. MUELLER, dec'd, beautifully situated at Glendale Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with a magnificent view of the Ohio River and surrounding country, fronting on the Railroad and Beaver road, near the Station. Improvements consist of a two story frame house with ten rooms, (finished attic), large hall and good cellars, well finished out and inside to latest style. Also a two story frame house, with coal, wood, and smoke house, bake oven and washing arrangements in it. Also, barn and carriage house. The quantity of ground can be had to please the purchaser. Good springs, well, and cistern on the ground, which is well laid out and covered with shrubbery, shade trees, &c. Terms easy.
Enquire of
JOHN C. FLEINER,
No. 96 Western Avenue, Allegheny.
Or, JOHN H. MUELLER,
No. 158 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Executors of H. P. Mueller, Dec'd.
mh21:j53-MWF

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Rangein Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Just Arrived at the

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,
178 Federal Street, Allegheny.

ALL WOOL SCOTCH SUITS, $13,00.
BUSINESS SUITS, $14, $15, $18 AND $20,00.
FINE SUITS, $20, $25, $27 AND $30,00.
FINE DRESS COATS, $15, $18, $20, $25 AND $30,00.
BOYS' SUITS, $8,50 TO $15,00.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, $4,00 TO $10,00.

The finest line of Furnishing to be found in the city is at

95 SMITHFIELD STREET,

SIGN THE "HUB."

ALLEGHENY CAR AND Transportation Co.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly.

Capital Stock $100,000
Privilege to Increase to 500,000

SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARBOTT, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transportation Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its Cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals.

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000; about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and additional information may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

S. M. KIER, 369 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARBOTT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitts.

FIRE CLAY,

WATER PIPES,

CHIMNEY FLUES

And Chimney Tops.

HENRY H. COLLINS

133 Second Avenue.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McKEE & DOUGLASS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jas. Douglass retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by George McKee, who is authorized to receive all money due the firm, and those having claims against the firm will present the same to him for payment.

GEORGE McKEE,
JAS. DOUGLASS.

PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

GEORGE McKEE will continue the business of CARPENTER, BUILDER AND PLANING MILL at the old stand, corner 33d street and Penn avenue. apl:k23

ONION SETTS.

Seed Potatoes, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Fertilizers, Timothy and Clover, Lawn Grass, and a complete stock of Garden and Flower Seeds at lowest prices, Lawn Mowers, Garden and Greenhouse Tools, &c.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

SEEDSMEN,

137 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW WALL PAPERS,

AT

W. P. MARSHALL'S,

191 LIBERTY STREET.

ap2:k28

WILLIAM A. HARRIS

Providence, R. I.,

BUILDER OF THE

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patent Improvements.

Send for Circulars.

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

Ask your Grocer for

WARD'S BREAD.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, April 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the viewers' report on the construction of SEVENTH (7) AVENUE SEWER, from P. C. & St. Louis Railroad Tunnel to connect with old Sewer near Smithfield street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
ap2 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, April 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the viewers report on the construction of WILLOW STREET SEWER has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
ap2 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF SAMUEL HASTINGS & CO., Carpenters and Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by SAMUEL HASTINGS, at the old stand, corner North avenue and James street, Allegheny.
SAMUEL HASTINGS,
ap2:k30 DAVID HASTINGS.

PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1873.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of JOHN JONES, convicted of larceny, at No. 141, September T., 1872, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and eight months. mh31:k12

DIVIDENDS.

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO., (East End), PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders forthwith.
ap1:k31 R. M. EVERSON, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1873.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.
ap1:k27 S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1873.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., No. 99 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 19.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

Five Per Cent.

On its Capital Stock, payable on and after APRIL 7, at this office. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 7th proximo, inclusive.
WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
apl Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

GENERAL OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. will be held in Room No. 12, Company's Building, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8th day of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing the reports of the business for the past year, and electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1873. mh24

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO., (East End), PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF NINE Directors of this Bank to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Penn and Collins avenues, on TUESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
mh31:k6 R. M. EVERSON, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., March 14, 1873.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS of the FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, No. 42 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, April 1st, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.
mh15:j14 JAMES H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

$30,000

City of Titusville

WATER BONDS,

Having Five Years to Run and Bearing

Ten Per Cent. Interest.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as being a Safe and Profitable Investment.

FOR SALE BY

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BANKERS,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

apl:k19

LOCAL OPTION

HEADQUARTERS.

WARD COLLECTORS

Ward Collectors are requested to make detailed reports of all collections on our behalf, giving the name of every contributor this week, or at latest at noon meeting on MONDAY, 81st, so that the names of all the contributors may be published on Tuesday morning in *Post*, GAZETTE and *Chronicle*. Our Collector, W. G. WARREN will receipt at Rooms at all hours.

By order of
apl EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gas Fixtures.

We are receiving our Spring Stock of

Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,

And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL

Insurance Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE,	$35,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000,000
ORIENT, (FIRE) "	650,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) N. Y.,	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y.,	800,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA.,	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE,	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by

S. S. CARRIER,

59 Fourth Avenue.

Champion Cornice Works.

RASNER & DINGER,

Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental

Galvanized Iron Cornices,

WINDOW CAPS, &C.,

TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,

No. 16 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. ttrs

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK with us in our business.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. S. EWART & CO.

S. EWART & CO.,

Tea and Tobacco Dealers

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of buyers to our large and newly selected stock of Goods. While

TEAS AND TOBACCO

Will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a wholesale Grocery House. apl:k21

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS

The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,

362 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of HICKS & CATHERWOOD has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. J. CATHERWOOD retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. HICKS.
WM. HICKS,
WM. J. CATHERWOOD.
PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1873. apl:k26

SHELLED PEA NUTS—5 BBLS IN store, for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 90 Water street.

WM. PICKERSGILL, JR.,

149 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturer and Jobber of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Stock Large and Complete. All Goods bought from manufacturers at Cash Prices. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

New Store, 239 and 241 Liberty St.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Offer the Largest and Best Stock in the Market

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

New Goods Opened Daily.

Buyers are invited to call and examine.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

CARPETS!

THE NEWEST STYLES IN MARKET.

Direct Spring Importations.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, MARCH 6th.

Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before the 1st May, we offer our entire stock in lots to suit purchasers at such an

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION

As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at

TWENTY PER CENT. OFF THE COST,

Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES

LACES, RIBBONS,

All Wool, Merino and Cotton Hosiery,

Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,

All of which we offer at

IMMENSE BARGAINS FOR CASH

To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to

☞ MERCHANTS AND DEALERS AT GREAT BARGAINS. ☜

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

Offer to the Trade

A STOCK CAREFULLY SELECTED

In every Department, embracing all the Latest Novelties in

WHITE AND LACE GOODS,

Laces, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trimmings, Fringes, Domestic Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Black Alpacas,

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND SATINS,

Torquoise and Corded Satins, Millinery and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Ornaments, &c.,

At lowest prices East or West. Buyers requested to call and examine our stock and prices.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 Market Street.

SPRING STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.

THESE GOODS

Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

LADIES

In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NOTICE.

David Lewis, Sealer of Weights & Measures, Has opened his office at the old stand, 42½ Ferry street, where all business pertaining to the office will be promptly attended to. mh20:j45

TO LET.

STORE, No. 80 Market street; handsome counters, shelving, &c.
COMMERCIAL HALL, elegantly furnished as a Lodge Room; three ante-rooms.
BASEMENT, corner Third avenue and Market street.
DUQUESNE HALL, Nos. 77 and 79 Third avenue.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN, Attorneys,
United States Law Association Buildings,
ap Diamond street, corner of Cherry alley.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Villa de Villas," "Upmann," "Murillo" and "Golden Eagle," in Concha, Reina Victoria and London sizes. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at retail by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
mh12 Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,............N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,............D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.......... $10 00
Do. for six months.......... 5 00
Do. for three months.......... 2 50
Do. for one month.......... 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.......... 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.......... $1 50
Clubs of five.......... 1 25
Clubs of ten.......... 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

THE Scranton Charter has finally been adopted by the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA has forty-four exhibitors, so far as catalogued, for the Vienna Exhibition.

THE bill relative to the election of State Treasurer in Pennsylvania was read in the Senate yesterday and laid over.

THE United States Senate has passed upon the cases of Senator Bogy and Clayton, favorably, in both cases, to the view of the gentlemen implicated.

THE Department of Agriculture is distributing a small lot of silk worm eggs, received from Japan, to persons directly interested in the culture of silk.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is the sum which Mr. Barlow gives as the cost of the change in the management of the Erie Railroad. Rather an expensive operation to the stockholders, we would say.

BOTH Houses of the Michigan Legislature have adopted resolutions condemning the action of the majority of the late Congress in voting to increase their pay during the expiring hours of the session, and applauding those who opposed the measure.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington is preparing the necessary papers for the prosecution of a large number of suits by the Government against violators of the Customs laws, during the April term of the United States District Court of New York.

THE Treasury Department at Washington announces that, under section sixty of the Steamboat Act of February 28th, 1871, no part of the fees exacted for the inspection of steam vessels, and for licenses issued to masters, mates, pilots and engineers, inure to the benefit of the officers of customs.

IT is understood in Washington that both Pomeroy and Caldwell will be candidates before the Legislature of Kansas for re-election to the United States Senate, and both parties profess confidence in their success; but every unprejudiced man believes that neither can secure a respectable minority vote.

THE murder of a well-known and estimable citizen of Brooklyn, on Friday night, adds another ghastly tragedy to the daily increasing list. Mr. Goodrich was foully murdered in his own house under circumstances which immediately recall the Nathan tragedy. That mysterious affair has not yet been explained satisfactorily.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS of the vote of Friday last, on the question of license, in Allegheny county, will be found in another column. It will be seen that the entire county has gone in favor of license—Pittsburgh giving a majority of 7,734; Allegheny, 2,205; the Boroughs, 116; and the Townships, 588—total majority 10,000.

IT IS SAID that the Southern delegation who were urging the President to have the South represented in his Cabinet, are satisfied with the appointment of ex-Senator Sawyer as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, believing that is the best they can get, now that the President appears determined not to make any changes in his Cabinet.

THE railroad war in the New Jersey Legislature has culminated in a committee of five to investigate the various rumors of bribery, which have been floating around during the progress of the contest. In other respects affairs remain in *statu quo*, with the probabilities in favor of the passage of a general railroad law, that will be acceptable to both the parties at issue.

BY nearly a hundred majority, the Massachusetts House declines to rescind its censure of Mr. Sumner's battle-flag resolution. The spirit breathed in that resolution every good man shares, but to forgive the past it is not necessary to obliterate its records. Let history stand, and let the reconciliation be consummated in the presence of it, not by vainly trying to skulk out of its sight.

THE British and American Mixed Claims Commission are in session every day in Washington, and although some few claims are rejected, the majority are acted upon favorably. It will probably be necessary to hold a Summer session, as it is thought all the claims before it cannot be acted upon before the first of October, the time fixed by law for the expiration of the powers of the Commission.

IT IS PERHAPS as well that Congress made no disposition of the award of the Geneva Tribunal, as the money has not been paid, and the English Government announces that it does not propose to include the amount in the expenditures of the present fiscal year. This fiscal year, however, ends with the present month, and the amount may be included in the estimates for next year, and paid.

SENATOR CALDWELL has succumbed to the pressure of the investigation into the alleged corruption used to achieve his election to the United States Senate from Kansas, and has sent his resignation to the Governor, to take effect immediately. The investigation into the case has therefore closed, the chairman of the Committee on Elections holding that it is not competent to expel a man not a Senator, or declare his seat vacant.

COMPLETE returns from New Hampshire, with the exception of one small town that last year gave twenty Democratic majority, give Straw, for Governor, 34,010; Weston, 31,981; Blackmer, 1,059; Mason, 698; Straw's majority over all, 272. The Republicans also have two of the three members of Congress, four of the five Counselors, nine of the twelve State Senators, and at least fifty-two majority in the House. The vote for Governor is 7,217 less than last year.

THAT General Railroad Law in New Jersey, over which every one was to be pleased and satisfied, has still a hitch in it. As amended in the Senate, it has gone back to the House, but there Mr. Canfield suspiciously thinks it not clear enough, and proposes to add in another clause, defining the scope and intent of the bill. The fear now expressed is, that this will lead to the final defeat of the bill. It will take some time to get the bill through the House, and if amended, it must go back again to the Senate, and so may be kept on its devious way till the Legislature adjourns. And being manipulated by the enemies of the Pennsylvania Railroad, their fears being inspired by the readiness with which that company accepted the General Railroad law.

IT IS among the possibilities that the Legislature will adjourn before the 10th of April. The House intimates that it can be ready for adjournment at an earlier period, and the Senate is not disposed to be in the way. We really think the Legislature ought to pass a vote of thanks to the Governor for having so greatly aided the progress of legislation, by his timely and considerate vetoes. We judge about a month of the session has been saved by this means.

IT APPEARS that the case of the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend is by no means settled by the action of the Government in selling the property of the road, in order to secure the tax due. It has been the desire of both the Government and the road to get this case into the Courts, both parties, however, desiring to be the plaintiffs to the suit. The New York Central Road will, therefore, enter suit against Collector Bailey, of New York, to recover the money in possession of the Government derived from the sale of the property of the Company.

THE Illinois Senate has unanimously passed a bill against exorbitant rates on railroads, which provides that if any railroad shall charge or demand any extortionate rate of compensation for the transportation of any freight, or make any unjust discrimination in its rates, the railroad company so offending shall, for the first offense, be fined $5,000; for the second offense, $10,000; for the third offense, $20,000; for the fourth offense, $50,000, and for each and every offense thereafter, the sum of $100,000. It also gives to the person of whom such unjust rates are demanded a right of action for $1,000.

THE English army estimates, which have just been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of War, reduces the total number of men in the regular forces from 133,649 to 128,968, and the estimates from £14,824,500 to £14,416,000. Of this sum, the Control Establishments and Services of the Army will take £5,900,939, these departments supplying the army with provisions, forage, fuel, clothing, arms, and transportation. The estimate for provisions and forage is materially increased, owing to the advance of prices, but the supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike stores will be less costly than last year.

THE Prussian Government has at last awakened to the fact, that the true method of preventing wholesale emigration to this country is not by means of repressive laws, but by making the people so comfortable in their own country, that they would not desire to leave. It is proposed to accomplish this for North Germany by extending internal improvements, such as highways, railroads and canals, by elevating the status and increasing the awards of labor, and by introducing improved appliances of agriculture. In a word, the effort is to be made to lift the people of Germany to a position equal to that enjoyed in this country. This is certainly wise and shrewd.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER, just appointed Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, is a native of Massachusetts, born December 12th, 1823, at Bolton, Worcester county. He graduated at Harvard University, 1844, and during the next fifteen years was engaged in teaching public schools, in various towns of New England. In April, 1859, he became principal of the Girls' Normal School, at Charleston, S. C., and held this position until September, 1864, when he was sent through the lines to Port Royal, then in possession of the Federal forces. In May, 1865, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina. He was also elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, but did not take his seat. He was next elected to the United States Senate, and was sworn in July 22d, 1868, for the term ending March 3d, 1873. During the past year he acted with the Reform Republican party of South Carolina, of which James L. Orr, the present Minister to Russia, was a prominent leader.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been figuring up the debts of the world, and comes to the conclusion that the aggregate indebtedness of all nations reaches the respectable total of $21,000,000,000, at an annual interest rate of four and one-half per cent. This involves a burden of $945,000,000 a year. The chief national debts of Europe and their interest charge are thus tabulated:

Country.	Debt.	Interest.	Rate per ct
Italy.....	$1,800,000,000	$151,500,000	8½
France...	3,740,000,000	138,500,000	3¾
England..	3,950,000,000	134,000,000	3½
Portugal.	320,000,000	9,500,000	3
Denmark..	60,000,000	5,500,000	9
Belgium..	135,000,000	5,000,000	4
Total...	$10,005,000,000	$444,000,000	4½

The above comes pretty near the truth, save in the case of France, where the actual debt amounts to $4,500,000,000, and the interest charge to at least $50,000,000 more than the amount stated. The chief debts of the five great divisions of the world are thus tabulated:

Europe..........	$17,000,000,000
America..........	2,865,000,000
Asia..........	675,000,000
Africa..........	195,000,000
Australasia..........	190,000,000
Total..........	$20,925,000,000

THE business failures in this country for 1872 sum up largely in advance of those of the previous year. The whole number in 1872 was 4,069, and the amount of liabilities in is $121,056,000. In 1871 the failures only reached 2,915, and the liabilities $88,252,000. In 1872, in this State, the failures foot up 445; in Massachusetts, 853; in Illinois, 188, and in Ohio, 228. The circular of the Boston mercantile agency of Edward Russell & Co., after stating these facts and others of a like character, continues:

"The figures exhibit an increase in the number of failures and amount of liabilities for 1872 over the two preceding years, which is somewhat startling at first sight, but a little consideration will show that a large proportion of this increase is due to the great fires in Chicago and Boston, and therefore is not chargeable to the ordinary casualties of business. It is true the Chicago fire occurred in October, 1871, but its effects were not fully manifested till the beginning of the following year, and hence the losses caused thereby came under the returns of 1871. This is observable by the increase of liabilities for the State of Illinois, viz: from $5,820,000 in 1871 to $11,470,000 in 1872. Taking into account these items, the exhibit is not after all so discouraging, and, although the year 1872 has not been, strictly speaking, a money-making year, still it has not been made disastrous by heavy credit losses, except so far as relates to the fires above named."

TWO or three days since, says the Philadelphia Ledger "there was an advertisement in this paper, stating that a young man was wanted in a railroad office. Within twenty-four hours there were *nine hundred and eighty-five* applications left at the office for the advertiser. While the occurrence shows incidently the extent to which advertisements in this journal meet the notice of the particular persons whose attention it is desired to attract, we make mention of it for another purpose. There is no social error more prevalent, and but few that are more lamentable, than that of the fond, indulgent mothers and short-sighted fathers who allow their boys to grow up with no other business, trade or occupation than what they pick up in the way of "clerking" about offices and stores. All such parents or guardians can see from the number of applications for one clerkship sent to one advertiser in one day a fair indication of the number of clerks, or persons who desire to be clerks, who are vainly seeking employment in that capacity. There is a fearful excess of young men, and indeed of men of mature age, who desire to go into offices or stores to write or to do 'anything,' as some of them express it. When such persons get out of employment they generally have long and weary waits—month after month and year after year—before they can get other places, for the reason indicated in the above figures—there are a thousand persons at hand to fill any *one* vacancy that occurs. No one should bring up a boy so that his only or chief qualification for useful employment in his manhood is his fitness to act as clerk, book-keeper or attendant in an office or store. 'Nine times out of ten' the boys and men so brought up lead lives of disappointment and penury."

THE Ministerial crisis in England is finally remedied by the continuance in power of the Gladstone ministry. The outcome of this struggle so perfectly justifies the views expressed in these columns, when the first rumors of the impending crisis were telegraphed to this country, that we refer to them, as showing that this country escapes a grave danger by the turn affairs have taken. We stated that there was really nothing in the defeat over the Irish University bill to warrant the resignation of the ministry. Disraeli states that he presented to the Queen the opinion that there was no occasion for resignation. He also intimates that his difficulty in forming a Cabinet lay in the perplexities growing out of the American award, among other questions. His manner of stating this point shows that he would oppose the settlement of the claims, were he in position to do so. We pointed this out as one of the evils that would attend the elevation of Disraeli to power. We are gratified at the return of Gladstone to power, for the reason, aside from those above stated, that he may now be relied on to give a better practical Government than any other statesman. He is liberal, honest and enthusiastic. His Irish University bill represented a certain tendency on his part to be visionary at times, but this has been so peremptorily checked that no fear of its recurrence need be dreaded. To this country, just at this juncture, it is cause for profound congratulation that he consents to remain in power.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS.

We wish to call the attention of merchants and farmers to the importance of their having the WEEKLY GAZETTE in their stores and families. We know of several instances of merchants having made several hundred dollars by buying and selling their produce, grain and wool at the right time. A farmer in an adjoining country made last summer three hundred and fifty dollars on wool, by having before him the WEEKLY GAZETTE. Our market reports are from actual sale, compiled by the best Market Reporter in the State, whose business it is to do nothing else but visit daily all our leading houses, and make his quotations from what he knows to be facts. We send the WEEKLY GAZETTE for $1.50 for a single subscription to any address, or if in clubs of ten at the low price of $1.15. Why then pay $2.00 for papers whose market reports are not reliable. No farmer or merchant should be without it, as he may during the year be benefited a hundred times the price of it; besides, it is the best family paper published in Pennsylvania. Those who have seen and read it know what it is; those who have not, are referred to all the produce and commission merchants in this city. It is no new publication, being now in its eighty seventh year. Send for specimen copy of it.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

In estimating the work of the Spanish Republic, whether its life be long or short, it must be credited with having decreed the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The monarchial governments of Isabella and Amadeus were content to dally with this question, but declined to take positive action, or to do anything finally. The young republic is struggling for an existence, and it is not entirely clear whether it will stand or fall; but it determines to be consistent with itself. Professing liberty, it imparts freedom, and the slaves, in one of the most important colonies of Spain, are declared to be free. By this action about thirty thousand slaves are freed and invested with all the rights and privileges of citizens of Spain. The vote conferring these privileges was unanimous and enthusiastic. There is so much of candor and wisdom in every move made by the new government in Spain that we cannot forbear the opinion, that despite the tacit unfriendliness of the great continental powers, and the active hostility of the Carlist pretender, the republic is destined to stand. If it can bear up against opposing influences, till its various elements of policy are fully developed, we are persuaded it will gain the adherence and affection of the Spanish people. It ought to cost greatly less than the monarchy, thereby relieving the overburdened people of Spain of a measure of taxation. It cannot strike against the prejudices of the people, as it is under the control of Spaniards, and is a national movement in all respects. The weakness of the Amadeus Government centered in the fact that he being an Italian, was an offence to Spanish pride. The Republic is officered by Spaniards, and aims to represent the loftiest traits of Spanish loyalty and aspiration. Heretofore, the people have been oppressed with taxes, burdened with officials who commanded neither respect nor affection, and were not protected against rapacious bandits nor allowed arms to defend themselves. Now they have a better class of officials, and are armed, while their desire for liberty is gratified. With all this, and the development of a consistent policy, as shown in the Porto Rico liberation, the Republic ought to be a success.

THE VERDICT ON LOCAL OPTION.

The result of the contest at the polls, on Friday, in reference to a subject that has long agitated the people of our community, may be accepted as the definitive opinion of those who expressed their views—at least in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—against total prohibition in its application to the liquor traffic. The details of the struggle will be found in our local columns, where the figures seem very plainly to say that the majority of our voting population, however much they may differ as to the best method of regulating the trade, do not consider stringent prohibition as the sovereign remedy for the evils, which are admitted on all hands, to have crept into the business.

It is hardly necessary to speculate at length upon the specific reasons which prevailed among the voters and led to this decision; and indeed with such details we have now nothing to do. The canvass of the whole question preliminary to the vote was very full and very exhaustive—perhaps more so than that of any question before the people for a long period. Then, too, the complete extinction of party lines and the arguments of the contestants, left the people entirely free from any political bias, to decide upon a social and moral question, in reference to which there are, and ever have been, so varied and widely dissimilar views. With the method of arriving at this decision—the expression at the ballot box—there can be no fault, nor in the manner in which it was carried out yesterday. Everything, so far as we could hear, was quiet and calm tempered, and though there was the strongest undercurrent of feeling, the voting proceeded without unseemly interruptions, and all animosities were either forgotten or held in abeyance, so that the result may fairly be taken as the sense of the people—of the voters generally. The vote was perhaps not as large as in many instances had been anticipated, but was certainly unusually so, in comparison with other occasions when the people have been called upon to decide questions not connected with political affairs.

The lesson of the vote, we believe if read aright, teaches, not that the mass of the people regard Temperance with disfavor, or have not an appreciation of the great evils of unbridled license, but rather that a majority of them entertain doubts as to the practicability or propriety of total prohibition as a means to bring about temperance — doubts as to whether total prohibition practically could be made to work out the end had in view by the advocates of temperance. In a nutshell, we believe this to be the feeling which actuated many of those who cast their ballots yesterday—and these representatives not alone of "no license" but of "license" as well. It was only considered by many as in another form, the old argument, "total abstinence one thing, judicious temperance another." So then the vote, if considered properly, we believe, may be looked upon as only affecting the question of stringent prohibition. The voters have been asked, is prohibition the best and only true plan to alleviate or prevent the woes of intemperance, and is it practical, to which inquiry they have given a negative answer. That is the gist of it; and whether the answer be in consonance with the feeling of all the contestants, whether it be regarded as right or wrong, manifestly there can be but one duty, and that is acceptance: for whatever may be our differences of opinion, it is but the part of wisdom to accept the logic of facts. So, then, if we look upon the election of yesterday as a fair one, and as a true expression of the feeling of the general mass, the question of total prohibition must be considered, so far as it relates to our community, as fairly determined for the present, at least, and perhaps for time, as other elections in all probability would be but counterparts of the one just decided.

If this be the correct view in the light of the result before us, then there is another incidental lesson which claims attention. Accepting this verdict, as not specifically against temperance, but as rather against the sweeping away—the destruction of a business which has its ramifications extending into almost every department of mercantile life—temperance men have an opportunity of securing from defeat, a victory. Public attention has been thoroughly aroused on the question, and both sides are now perhaps brought more clearly into view than ever before. If such an occasion is rightly improved, how can the result be otherwise than the more rigid enforcement of present laws, or the enactment of new measures, both as a protection to the liquor and the temperance interests. The representatives of the former express themselves as ready and willing at any time to unite in efforts at a fair compromise. They profess not to object, but to ardently favor any legitimate restrictions to keep the trade within the proper limits. And we know there are those in the temperance ranks who hold largely to the same view. Upon this plane certainly both sides can meet upon an equality, and in a stringent restrictive policy, a policy to which all might be agreed, secure in a large measure that for which the best men of both sides contend—the control of the traffic, as a business, within legal limits. If all shall accept this view of the verdict recorded yesterday, then from the shadows of the conflict, a new spirit will emerge, a spirit of mutual forbearance, of mutual respect for each others' rights, which will result in a compromise of the dispute, and which will receive the support of the best of each class, and exert the most powerful influence for the good of each.

RAILROADS AND GOVERNMENT.

It is not a new or strange subject that is being now so generally discussed, particularly in Europe, and to some extent in this country—that of the relations of railroads to the several governments of the world; but it is one of growing importance, which will of necessity command, ere long, legislative action, looking to the protection of governments and people against the growing railroad power. The subject has two phases—the protection of the people against giant corporations, and the fostering of what is admitted to be a very important form of human enterprise. Each of these questions has a large number of separate issues, a few of which we propose to refer to, briefly.

To a very considerable extent, railroads in this country are managed on the corporative idea—that is, on the theory that the company interests are paramount, and that everything must be done with the view of increasing the power, strengthening the capital, and consolidating the interests of the road. This theory induces a prosperous road to become, as speedily as possible, a close corporation, to keep up, amid increasing prosperity, the maximum rate of charges, to accumulate a fund for extraordinary purposes, which may be the retention of the best legal talent, or the corrupting of a Legislature. In brief, the management look solely to increasing the power of the road, and looks no farther to the interests of the people than may subserve this end. Illustrations of this fact are marvelously abundant. The New York Central, for example, limited as it is to two cents a mile for passengers, accumulated money so rapidly, that to enable it to divide it legally among its stockholders, it issued a scrip dividend, watering the stock to nearly double its legitimate amount. In place of this, it might have benefited the people by adopting a cheaper schedule of passenger and freight rates. This form of criticism will apply to every railroad in the country. The tariff of legal rates ranges from two to four or five cents per mile. A road that cannot carry passengers at a profit of three cents per mile, is built before its day. And when a railroad is fairly prosperous in business, nothing is clearer than that it can afford to carry way passengers at a cent per mile, and on fast trains at two cents, and have a reasonable margin of profits. Passengers are self-moving freight,—and the interest on the increased cost of passenger cars over freight cars is equalized by the difference in the number of employes on the several trains. One passenger will not represent more than one-tenth of a ton,—and on this principle it can be seen how reasonable the rate is. In England this is the price charged on certain trains, as required by law, and the experience there is, that the cheapening of rates increased greatly the traffic.

If these views and examples are correct, it follows that the people are entitled to privileges at the hands of the railroad corporations they do not receive. They are entitled, after a certain degree of prosperity is reached, to a share in the further prosperity of a given road. All the facts in the case go to support this view. A railroad is not regarded as a private speculation, but a public enterprise, to be chartered and limited and controlled by law. Its dividends are limited, its maximum tariff of charges specified, and in many particulars the idea is implied that the charter is given for the public good. In building it, lands can be condemned, and many things done which stamp it as a public enterprise. Indeed, all the legal surroundings of a railroad show that the prevailing theory is, that it is for the benefit of the people. While provision is made for a reasonable return in the form of dividends for the capital invested, the design is, that all further benefits, after provision is made for the maintenance and improvement of the road, shall accrue to the people. Yet this result is never reached in any peculiar sense. A railroad is in itself a benefit to the people, but it might be made peculiarly so, if they were permitted to share the benefits of its prosperity.

But the great evil of the present system of railway management is, that these corporations seek to control the action of the Legislatures and even of Congress, and thus aim to become a power greater than the Government itself. This is, after all the real danger. The action of the United States Senate, in making permanent its Committee on Railroads, is understood to have been inspired by this consideration. The developments in connection with the Pacific Railroads and the Credit Mobilier, show that there is no limit to the audacity of such corporations when their interests are supposed to be involved.

It is not felt, however, that this latter form of danger is so immediate, so much as that it is best to guard against a coming danger in time. A recent controversy between the people of Illinois and the Illinois Central Railroad, growing out of an exorbitant tariff of fares, has given form to this phase of the trouble, and is likely to lead to tangible results. The people refused to pay illegal fares, and were subjected to annoyances, the result of which is a bill before the Legislature of that State, looking to the appointment of a commission to investigate from time to time, every feature of railroad management,—fares, safety, promptness, accommodation, the relation of one railroad to rival lines,—in a word, to all features of railroad management. If we remember correctly, a similar proposition, but not so comprehensive, is pending before the Constitutional Convention. It looks to the appointment of a commission to see that railroads are safe. The Illinois plan permits railroads to appeal from the commission to the Courts, in cases of difference. With this provision, we hope, if the Constitutional Convention proposes to deal with the subject at all, it will do so as comprehensively as possible, and in a manner fair to railroads and people. We may add that in England and on the continent, movements are taking shape for the control of railroad corporations, of about the same character as those above referred to.

We fully believe the time has come for the Government to intervene in regard to railway management. It need not, and ought not, to cripple railway enterprise; but it should render more clear the fact that the people, as well as corporations, are parties in interest, with rights that ought to be respected. At the present, all that is needed can be reached with little or no jar or friction. Let it go for a decade, and serious trouble might follow. We are earnestly favorable to every form of enterprise that will serve to develop the wealth and resources of the country, but we wish them to be always subordinate to the rights of the people.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

We are gratified to notice that the discussion which almost invariably follows an atrocious crime, or a case of capital punishment, has taken a new phase since Foster's execution. It is not the old threadbare subject of capital punishment, but the importance of prompt punishment, whatever its character or grade. There is something practical in this, while there was much of theory in the question whether life imprisonment would answer as a substitute for hanging. That promptness in punishing crime will exert a deterrent influence on the criminal class, is a proposition almost too plain for argument. If the higher motives could be effectually appealed to in the cases of those who are brought before the courts to answer for the commission of crime, all will admit that it would be most desirable. If the motive of the State in granting leniency was understood and appreciated by those most interested, there could be an argument for care and slowness, and even for the abolition of capital punishment. But unfortunately there is a wide difference in the class of influences which affect persons in widely different social and moral grades. If only the moral element were to be affected, it is easy to be seen that kindness and gentleness will be most effective. But do such considerations exert a controlling influence on the criminal class?

The answer may be readily surmised when it is remembered that their education is passional. Even the lessons of kindness and morality, so generally diffused by the pulpit and press, rarely reach them, and when they do, are not sufficiently impressive to exert a reformatory influence. Their surroundings, are of course, congenial,—and these are of the drinking, profane, and corrupt kind. The whole stimulus of their daily life is toward a deeper experience in crime, and occasionally leads to the commission of murder. All that has been said of Foster can not obliterate the fact that he came from the drinking saloon, steeped with rum, and ready to flame with passion at the slightest offense. Stokes moved amid another, and in a sense, higher range of influence; but it is entirely probable that it was of a character to keep his mind influenced with thoughts of murder for weeks before he committed the overt act. Around each of these men were the same moral influences that touch and keep pure those who respond to them. These men knew the moral code, read the papers, and saw the record of crime, and the warnings that are sounded from day to day. But the impression became fixed that punishment would not follow, even the crime of murder, and so the final step was taken.

The proposition might be laid down as logical and true, that if mild and moral influences will not serve to stay the tide of crime, severity must be resorted to. But this aside, and the facts show that prompt and severe punishment will be respected. Since the change of *regime* in New York, and notwithstanding it has been an open question whether rigid punishment would follow the commission of crime, yet the very uncertainty alluded to, involving as it did the possibility of swift and sure retribution, has served to check the reign of wild and reckless murder so prevalent heretofore. Of course the crime of murder, committed under exceptional circumstances, will continue, so long as man is depraved. But wild, boastful, vengeful murder, followed by an air of bravado, and full of mock heroism does not obtrude itself as it did before. The fight, too, for life, on the part of Foster and Stokes, shows that these men dread nothing so much as death on the scaffold. Could they have been thoroughly impressed, before their crimes, that they would swiftly and certainly pay with their lives, the penalty of the crime, should they commit it, probably neither would have been involved in guilt.

We have no sympathy with the mawkish sentimentalism about capital punishment. It is needed. Nor do we sympathize with the delays permitted, in cases where the testimony is clear and conclusive, between trial, and the execution of the sentence. Could it once be thorougly impressed on the minds of criminally inclined persons, that to commit a serious offense against the law, would be to reap swift and certain punishment, we would have far less crime than now. They are susceptible to the emotion of fear, and this needs to be kept in lively exercise. This done and communities are as safe as is possible under the existing order of things.

THE END OF CALDWELL.

We have already expressed our views so fully as to the guilt of Caldwell, and the propriety of his expulsion, that we do not need to rehearse the general features of his case. His resignation precludes all further action on the part of the Senate and probably saved him from expulsion. His career is a warning to a class who probably need some reminders in morals more than the average of people. It has come to pass in this country that when once a person becomes wealthy, he immediately aspires to office—small or great, as his ambition or ability may lead him to think desirable. We doubt if absolute cupidity—the desire to possess money for its own sake—is an American evil. The people of this country are amazingly active and energetic in the pursuit of wealth, but generally with ulterior objects in view. Display, comfort, and more than all, office, are in the list of desirable attainments, to which hard earned wealth is made subsidiary. In our opinion, more than half of the Members and Senators in Congress spend more upon their offices than they honestly derive from them. Caldwell is one of the latest examples of this thirst for office, for the sake of its honors, but happily, the means resorted to to obtain it became known, and his ambition is defeated.

We hope that the same rigid investigation which led to Caldwell's resignation will attend every case where office is bought. Especially does the United States Senate need to be particular in this respect. The attempt to prostitute it by means of money should be sternly rebuked. And it is a much greater evil for a man of mediocre ability, and of course of bad habits, to buy his way to a seat in that body, than for a thousand minor derelictions to occur, as he is a leper who cannot but taint all with whom he comes in contact. More than this, let it become thoroughly known that a man guilty of having bought his seat stands no chance of being admitted, and a higher grade of men will be elected. The ablest men in the Senate—Morton, Sumner and others—are not suspected of bribery, while those who are, are generally of small mental calibre, and of smaller honor. It is, too, from this latter class that corrupt legislation comes. If we were rid of corrupt members and Senators, we would also be free from corrupt legislation. Altogether, we are thoroughly gratified with the closing up of the Caldwell case, and hope the same inspiring vigor will be shown in investigating the cases of other attainted Senators. We do not desire that any person shall be unfairly dealt with. But fairness involves the purity and good name of the Senate, as well as the reputation of the individual Senator. Exact justice, kindly administered, is fair to all.

Relative to the rumor that Pomeroy will be elected to fill the seat made vacant by Caldwell's resignation, we have but a word to say. If, after the York-Page story, he is elected, Kansas ought to sink out of sight. Her reputation imperatively demands the election of her ablest and purest man, whoever he may be. And he will not seek, much less buy the office.

THE STATE.

PHOENIXVILLE has $5,997.55 in its treasury.

THE majority against license in Chester county is 1,342.

THERE are thirty Masonic districts in this State, comprising 718 lodges, and 80,000 members in good standing.

DURING February, 1873, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad earned $360,754, an increase of $36,554 over February, 1872.

A NEW well was struck on the Skinney Farm, Oil Creek, on Saturday last. It is owned by Geary & Clark, and is pumping about fifteen barrels daily.

THE sawmill and cheese manufactory of T. G. Rodebaugh, in West Bradford, Chester county, was burned on Saturday night last, involving a heavy loss.

JONATHAN COMFORT, aged twenty-one years, son of Jesse Comfort, of Attleboro', Bucks county, hung himself in the garret of his father's residence on Tuesday, during the absence of the family.

ON Monday last a son of Mr. William Friend, aged about ten years, fell under the wheels of the tender at the railroad depot in Butler, and had both of his legs so badly crushed and out that he cannot live long.

ROBERT PIERCE MAZELET, the oldest printer in Franklin county, and well known throughout the State, died at his residence in Chambersburg, on the 12th inst., in the sixty-first year of his age, and was buried on Sunday afternoon.

ON Tuesday night last the grocery store of Otis Young, West Spring street, on the Country road, Crawford county, was broken into, and a considerable quantity of goods stolen. The burglars gained an entrance through a window.

ON Wednesday evening a man named James Howard was literally cut to pieces on the Leihgh Valley Railroad, at Phillipsburg, near Easton. His arms and one leg were cut off, his body was bruised and torn and his head crushed to pieces.

TIDIOUTE is to have a suspension bridge across the Allegheny river, with iron towers, the contract for building such a bridge having been let to the Elmira Bridge Company. The bridge is to be completed as early as November next, at a cost of $47,000.

A CLEARFIELD county mother learned of her daughter's contemplated elopement, and on the night appointed for the flight she put some laudanum in the girl's tea. The latter fell asleep and did not wake up until next morning, and in the meantime Romeo got tired waiting and went home disgusted.

THE following is the result of the election held in Brownsville on Friday last: Judge, Samuel Steele; Inspector, W. M. Johnston; Assessor, Austin Livingston; Assistant Assessors, W. L. Wilkinson and John Johnston; Constable, Charles Wagner, Jr. For License, 115; Against License, 147.

ON Monday last the oil floating in the creek between Petrolia and Fairview caught fire, which caused considerable excitement, the smoke rising in such density as to shut out all view between the two towns. The one supposed the other was burning up, and the citizens of each place expressed their sympathy for the other.

A LEECHBURG correspondent writes: "Nettie, a little daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kepple, accidentally got a viol containing laudanum, of which she drank a sufficient quantity to cause death in about ten hours. A physician was called and every effort made to rouse her from the fatal stupor, but all in vain. Nettie was a little over three years old.

THE following presons were chosen on last Friday to fill the various offices in the borough of Butler: Burgess—Jacob Keck; Ass't Burgess—C. Rockenstein; Town Council—Joseph J. Elliott, John M. Thompson; Constables—Cresup McQuistion, N. M'Candless; High Constable—A. Barickman; Judge of Elections—John B. Butler; Inspector—James Shanor, G. Etzel; Assessor—John Balph; Ass't Assessors—A. Troutman, M. Reiber; School Directors—H. C. Heineman, J. C. Redick; Overseer of Poor—A. Cuthbert; Auditor—John Stock.

THE following figures show the progress in population of Warren county since 1800: Population in 1800,—233; in 1810,—827; in 1820,—1,976; in 1830,—4,697; in 1840,—8,279; in 1850,—13,671; in 1860,—19,190; in 1870,—23,897. In 1870 there were 38 church organizations and 29 edifices in 1870, comprising 9545 sittings and worth $152,800. In the schools of Warren the census show that in 1870 there were in attendance 2,312 pupils, of which number 4,102 were native born and 210 foreigners; males 2,262; females, 2,048; colored, 1 male and 1 female.

THE Tidioute *Journal* says a large strike was made on the Weir farm, beyond New London, on Saturday last. The well was being put down by McLaughlin, Horton and others. In the middle of the afternoon the drill struck the third rock, and immediately a volume of oil and gas rushed out of the well with great force. The gas caught fire from the stove, and enveloped the derrick in flames, consuming it entirely. The engine house was saved by felling a tree upon it, breaking it down in an opposite direction from the engine. The fire was smothered and the work of finishing will be done this week.

WE give below the statistics of the Improved Order of Red Men in Pennsylvania: There are 162 tribes in the State, comprising 15,792 members. Of these there are 16 Past Grand Sachems and 1,358 Past Sachems. The deaths in the Order recorded for the past fiscal year are 124. The receipts of all the tribes, $102,332 82. Paid out of the relief fund, $24,641 21 for the benefit of brothers. For the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased brothers, $8,021, making a total of $32,662 76. The Order is strongest in this State, Ohio coming next, then Maryland, &c.

THE capture of chicken thieves was made by Charles Fox, of East Nottingham, Chester county, on Friday evening last. While seated beside the stove he heard a rumpus in his poultry roost, and on rushing to the scene of action he found that the squalling was occasioned by the presence of a large oppossum which was making an attack upon the chickens. Mr. Fox soon dispatched the intruder and carried the vanquished animal in triumph to the house, when what was his surprise on laying the body down to see thirteen young opossums, about the size of large mice, run out upon the floor and endeavor to escape! They had been safely ensconsed in the marsupial pouch of the mother opossum and were being carried about with her, when she unfortunately fell into rough hands while helping herself to a bit of fresh chicken.

THE following comprises the names of towns on the Susquehanna river and when laid out and incorporate:—Sunbury was laid out in 1792 and incorporated in 1797. Northumberland was laid out in 1762 and incorporated in 1828. Danville was laid out about 1780, and called Dan's ville, after Daniel Montgomery, afterwards constructed into Danville and was not incorporated till 1849. Lewisburg, formerly Derrstown, was laid out by Ludwig Derr about the same time, and was incorporated in 1812. Milton was laid out in 1782 and incorporated in 1818. It is said to have been originally called Mill-town, from its having a grist mill in it, afterwards constructed into Milton. Williamsport was laid out in 1795 and incorporated in 1806, and called William'sport, after William Hepburn, Esq., one of the first Associate Judges of Lycoming county, afterwards changed into Williamsport. Jersey Shore, so called from settlers being Jerseymen, or from Jersey, who settled themselves along the shore of the Susquehanna, was also settled at a pretty early day.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1873.

The Oil Inspection Bill.

A large delegation representing the oil refining interest of Pittsburgh and vicinity, arrived here last evening, to protest against the passage of a Senate bill by the House, regulating the sale and free tests of petroleum oil. The bill passed the Senate without its provisions being well understood. It provides that no petroleum oil shall be manufactured or sold in the State the free list of which shall be less than 120 degrees, (it was originally 140) Fahrenheit, and that the Governor shall appoint Inspectors in all the counties of the State where oil is manufactured. The most stringent provisions are made for inspection and the enforcement of the law. The fees realized under it by the Inspectors in some of the counties—particularly Allegheny and Pittsburgh—would reach an extravagant figure; probably not less than a hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The representatives of the oil interest will have no difficulty in substituting a reasonable bill for this measure, which would have made short work of the business of oil refining in Pennsylvania. They have agreed on a substitute changing the grade from 120 to 110 degrees for oils consumed in Pennsylvania, and inspectors are only authorized in counties where refineries exist,—the inspection not to apply to oils manufactured for exportation either to other States or foreign countries. In Germany, which takes so much of the oil product of this country, it may be stated the standard is only 110 degrees. In Great Britain it is 120, but this is more for the protection of the shale oil manufactured in that country than for any other purpose. The Senate bill, if it had became a law, fixing the standard at 120, would have added thirty per cent. to the cost of refining, and given the oil refiners of other States, free from the restriction, extraordinary advantages.

Among the prominent oil men here are Mr. Frew, ex-Mayor Brush, United States Collector Davis, Ben. W. Morgan and others. The bill they have agreed on will be submitted to-morrow by Mr. Ballantine as a substitute for a pending measure of his on the public calendar. It will be adopted by the House, and go to the Senate. The Senate bill will be allowed to drop.

A Pension to the Pioneer Oil Producer.

The House this morning, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 66 to 23, passed a bill granting an annuity for the relief of Colonel E. L. Drake, the pioneer in the petroleum trade of the Allegheny Valley, whose great services are well known to every one acquainted with the early development of that important interest. Drake, in 1857, while living in New Haven first conceived the idea of boring into the ground for the oil. At that time it was collected from the surface of the oil springs, and the production of the entire oil regions did not exceed a barrel a week. In 1858 he commenced work, and shortly afterwards invented the iron driving pipe, and mode of driving which is now in universal use in the oil regions. He took out no patent, and never realized anything by his invention. A recital of Colonel Drake's enthusiastic efforts to develop the oil production would fill a volume. At first he was laughed at as a lunatic or a visionary speculator. When success crowned his labors, and the first oil well attested the correctness of his theories, it found him broken down in health, paralyzed, and without a cent; he lost his investments in oil lands, and the great crowd of speculators that now took hold of the business marched over poor Drake's blasted hopes, so far as personal advantage was concerned, to their varied fortunes of wealth and bankruptcy. Some years ago the oil producers raised two or three thousand dollars for Mr. Drake, but that is now exhausted and he is living in a state of extreme destitution at Bethlehem, dependent on the needle of his wife for the necessities of life. He is disabled by paralysis, the result of exposures in the oil regions during his early labors, from any manual labor or other occupation.

The provision named in the House bill is fifteen hundred dollars a year during the life of Mr. Drake or his wife. This is not a charity, but justice.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment, reported back the House bill this morning materially amended, and it was made the special order for Friday next. The changes made in the western districts, from the House bill, are to make Lawrence, Beaver, and Washington one district, Butler, Mercer and Venango another, and Erie, Warren and Crawford another. Forrest county is added to the Twenty-fifth District. Westmoreland, Fayette and Green are to remain the lone star of Democracy in the west. It is proposed to amend the apportionment of Allegheny county so as to take Wilkins township in the Pittsburgh district, instead of the Allegheny, in order more firmly to establish the political character of the district. General Harry White is dissatisfied with the apportionment, and gave notice of a minority report.

FOREIGN.

WEST INDIES.

Revolt of Cuban Forces.

HAVANA, March 26.—A report has reached the city that three detachments of troops, composed almost wholly of natives of the island, and which have hitherto been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, have revolted and joined the insurgents, carrying off their commanding officers with them.

Porto Rico Emancipation.

The law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery owners only object to it. Even the slave owners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect. The press generally abstains as yet from comment on the passage of the bill.

The Bank of England Forger.

Bidwell, the alleged forger, remains in close confinement, cut off from all communication from others. Permission has been refused him to consult with counsel. The authorities have made arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Home Government, to send the prisoner back to London as soon as British officers arrive to take charge of him. Orders to that effect are daily expected from Madrid.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos' Claims to the Throne Abdicated.

MADRID, March 27.—The *Imparcial* announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonse.

Rumored Insurrection in the Canary Islands.

MADRID, March 27.—It is rumored that a secession movement is on foot in the Canary Islands, and that the leaders propose to declare the islands independent of Spain and to ask for British protection.

General Hidalge has been appointed Captain General of the Canaries.

The Insurrection Spreading in the Army.

The insurrection is spreading in the army. In Catalonia many officers have been threatened with death and obliged to fly. The Carlists are masters of upper Catalonia.

The Ministerial Crisis Ended.

The ministerial crisis has terminated. No changes in the Cabinet have been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday, ordering elections for the Constituent Cortes. The Conservatives, it is said, will abstain from voting.

FRANCE.

Obituary.

PARIS, March 27.—The death of Amedee Simon Dominique Thierry, the eminent historian, is announced this morning. He was seventy-six years of age.

The Memphis & El Paso Railroad Swindlers Sentenced.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis & El Paso Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. General Fremont is condemned in *contumaciam* to five years' confinement. The other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving the court.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Warren county Commissioners have recently bought fifty-three acres of land for $8,162 for the purpose of establishing a Children's Home.

CHARLES J. PERRINGTON, an auctioneer in Janesville, was found dead on Wednesday, in an outhouse. He had been in poor health for some time.

GEORGE RATHBURNE WHITE, a laborer employed in a saw-mill at Green Springs, had his hand cut off at the wrist by its coming in contact with a circular saw on Monday morning.

THE dead body of an unknown man was found lying on the sidewalk at Franklin, on Tuesday morning. At the Coroner's investigation two witnesses recognized it as the body of William Haskins, of Providence, Henry county. He had died from intemperance and exposure.

AN OLD man named William Rust, sixty years of age, was killed at North Hampton, near Springfield, on Tuesday morning, by his next door neighbor, named William Rickard, who used only his fist. The provocation was insults offered to Rickard and wife, who is in a delicate situation, by Rust while intoxicated.

THE citizens in the northeast part of Huron county were astonished on Tuesday to find Miss Matilda Shaw dead, lying by the side of the road, about thirty rods from her residence. She was last seen about six o'clock Monday evening at the house of George Hofstetter, where she had spent most of the day. She started to go home at that hour, and was next seen this morning by Mr. Hofstetter's boy, lying dead in a puddle of water, which nearly covered her body. She was about sixty years of age and has long lived alone in a little house north of Dr. Hofstetter's, and for a number of years has been nearly blind. There was no appearance of any struggling, as she held a shawl about her head and face with one hand when found, as was her custom when going out in stormy weather.

The Great Duties of Life.

1. Mind your own business.
2. Work at something useful.
3. Be economical, industrious and careful.
4. Be modest, prudent and proper.
5. Be patient, persevering and steadfast.
6. Be honest, sober and resolute.
7. Be accurate, orderly and firm.
8. Maintain your self-respect.
9. Respect the feelings of others.
10. Keep your own counsel.

ULTIMUS HOMO.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A squadron of German naval vessels has been ordered to cruise in Spanish waters.

—A negro, Thomas Shanks, will be hanged in Louisville to-morrow, for the murder of Joseph Broden.

—The small pox is rapidly spreading in Halifax. Several deaths have occurred. The hospitals are full.

—A French newspaper says Marshal Bazaine will soon be released from imprisonment on his parole of honor.

—The dead body of a child was found in Loyalhanna Creek, near New Alexandria, Pa., on Monday night.

—A mill of the American Powder Company at Acton, Mass., blew up on Monday, killing two workmen and injuring three others.

—One hundred and ninety-five vessels arrived at New York during the past week, the largest number since New York has become a port of entry.

—The commissioners of the next Cincinnati Industrial Exposition have adopted rules and regulations for the government of the next Exhibition.

—A youth aged fourteen played hanging in Boston on Saturday, by using a wheelbarrow for a platform, which careened over. He was soon after found dead.

—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has written a sharp note to the Government at Belgrade respecting the delay in the payment of the annual tribute to Turkey by Servia.

—A special dispatch from London says that the Lincoln handicap, the first of the important spring races in England, was won by Westminster, beating Dramatic Leyden.

—W. L. Haut, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, vice J. McGrath, who resigned to accept the Superintendency of the mails in the Chicago Postoffice.

—It is said that proceedings are to be taken against Halliday, President of the Oregon and California Railroad, for alleged fraud—similar to the operations of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad in Paris.

—Vessel owners in Chicago and Detroit interested in lake navigation have sent remonstrances to the Michigan Legislature against the building of railroad bridges across the Detroit or St. Clair rivers.

—The Spanish Minister of Public Works has asked the Cortes to ratify the concession for a cable between Portugal and the United States, touching at the Azores. The contract for laying the cable has been signed.

—At Jamaica, Long Island, Julius Eude and his wife deliberately severed arteries in their arms and legs, for the purpose of suicide, to avoid their sufferings from starvation. They were discovered, and may now recover.

—N. A. Creager, of Baltimore, Deputy United States Marshal, attempted to arrest John Wallace, at Barton, Md., on Tuesday, charged with counterfeiting, when Wallace made a desperate resistance, beating the officer severely with his pistol, and then escaped to the mountains.

—Antonio Zambrona, a distinguished Cuban patriot, reports the insurgents of that island as having an abundance of arms and in good spirits. They are making steady progress in the eastern department, and will very soon compel the Spaniards to wholly withdraw therefrom.

—A dispatch from General Canby states that on March 23d he had an unsatisfactory interview with Captain Jack, whose demeanor was evasive. He did not want to fight. He wished all of the soldiers would move out of the country. Canby expected to open communication with the Modocs again soon.

—Letters from London state that Wm. E. Gray, the notorious perpetrator of the Wall street forgeries, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, in 1869, is probably one of the chief conspirators in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England. Gray, it will be remembered, is the son of Ex-Chaplain Gray, of the United States Senate. He formerly held office in Washington, and is one of the most expert forgers known.

—A Washington special says the conduct of the Collector at Albany, in allowing the Central Company to buy the engines recently auctioned to pay taxes, was a surprise to the Internal Revenue Bureau, as the Collector should not have sold them for so small a sum. He is now ordered to distrain on the passenger depot at Albany, and if the company does not make a fair bid, to turn the property in to the credit of the United States.

Man as an Amphibious Animal—Extraordinary Experiments, if True.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The *Times* of this city publishes, this morning, a long and circumstantial statement of an extraordinary experiment alleged to have been made by an ex-surgeon of the Prussian army, named Louis Schultz, now residing in this city, by which he has demonstrated the ability, not only of his dog, but his infant son, to live and move under water with as little apparent inconvenience as is experienced by amphibia. The writer asserts that he has himself seen the boy, now scarcely six months old, enter a large bath tub filled up especially for the purpose, and diving to the bottom, remain there for several minutes, picking up bits of candy thrown into the water by the father. The dog appears, from the account given, to be scarcely the equal of the child in his amphibious acquirements, notwithstanding that Schultz, with commendable consideration, began his experiments with the canine. This may, however, have been due to the accidental priority of the birth of the latter. The mother of the child, it is stated, is not at all pleased with the experiment upon her offspring, and expresses a desire that the authorities should put a stop to it.

Sinking of the Steamer Brill in the Canal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 26—*Midnight*.—About 9 o'clock to-night as the steamer Brill, bound from Nashville to Pittsburgh, was entering the mouth of the new canal, struck the starboard side of the bow on an unfinished wall below the lock, the wall being covered with water and snow, a storm and high wind prevailing. Captain Cox was on the hurricane deck, and pilot T. J. Bruce at the wheel. The boat was immediately backed, a tarpaulin hung over the bow, the pumps set to work, and the officers, thinking they could save her, moved on into the canal, but when she entered the first lock the water made headway so rapidly that she sunk, and now lies quartering across the canal, careened on one side, and up to the hurricane deck in the water, with an immense hole in the starboard bow. As soon as they saw the boat must sink the officers, crew and passengers stepped off on the wall of the lock, and nobody was hurt.

The Brill was valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000, in equal amounts in the Eureka, Citizens, Pittsburgh and Boatmen's companies of Pittsburgh. She was owned by her Captain, M. A. Cox.

Terrible Snow Storm in the West.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The snow storm which began here last evening continued during the night and to-day, culminating to-night in one of the worst storms of the winter. The wind blows a gale from the northeast, and at least, eight inches of snow have already fallen, and there is yet no abatement of the tempest. Street railway travel is entirely suspended on some of the routes, and on others four horses to a car are found necessary. The 9 P. M. train on the Michigan Central road did not get out, partly on account of the snow, and partly because of a wrecked train near St. Joseph. The Michigan Southern reports trains running very slowly, but none have been abandoned.

A similar condition of affairs is reported on the Illinois Central, and on the Chicago & Alton Road all trains are running and are nearly on time. There is no report from other roads, but their condition is undoubtedly similar to that of the three roads first mentioned.

Confession of a Murderer.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Wm. L. Langston, a son of the old lady who, with a little girl, Mary Esther, who was living with her, was found murdered in her bed recently, near Paradise, Ill., has confessed to the killing of both the parties, and accuses his wife as an accessory. Langston is in jail awaiting trial, and the only motive he assigns is the instigation and persuasion of his wife, who never had pleasant feelings toward the old lady. In addition to this, there is a probability that Langston and his wife were somewhat over-anxious to get possession of his mother's property. There is a very strong feeling against the murderer in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, and had he not been removed by officers he would probably have received summary justice.

Three Children Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A Detroit special says the house of Henry Peters, at Grass Point, Mich., was burned last night while Mr. Peters and his wife were absent. Four children were in the house. The oldest, aged fourteen, escaped, but ran back into the burning house to rescue her younger sisters, seized one of them and attempted to carry her out, but was overcome with the smoke and fire, and was only saved herself by the efforts of the neighbors, who were called to the spot by her screams. All the children but the oldest perished, and the latter is badly burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

An Old Lady Taken Out of Her Bed and Hanged.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—A widow named Housten, sixty years old, living nine miles south of Nashville, was taken out of bed by unknown parties last night, carried to a common gallows erected for dressing hogs, and hung until she was dead. It is supposed from the tracks discovered that two men committed the deed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

A Congressman Asked to Resign.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—The Trumbull County Republican Convention, held at Warren to-day, adopted a resolution asking J. A. Garfield to resign his seat in the House of Representatives, and declaring that by voting for the retroactive salary bill he has forfeited the confidence of his constituents.

George O. Evans' Case to be Carried to the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The case of the Commonwealth against Geo. O. Evans will be carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, by the Attorney General

A New Horse Disease.

PORTLAND, ME., March 25.—A new horse disease has appeared here. It affects their legs, making them so weak that it is difficult for the animal to stand. No fatal cases have yet been reported.

UNIONTOWN.

The Election in Uniontown—Success of the Democratic Candidate for Burgess—The Case of Jacob Stoup, &c.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 25, 1873.

THE ELECTION IN UNIONTOWN.

The election in our borough passed off very quietly on Friday last. The Republicans were asleep and let the Democrats elect the Burgess and Constable and the East Ward Election Board; but perhaps that will make our party, hereafter, keep their eyes open, and pay more attention to these small elections, which are really important in their bearing on the Fall elections, as they furnish the election officers.

LOCAL OPTION.

The work at the polls on the subject of "Local Option" was quiet but very earnest, and the license men especially exerted their power and influence to the utmost, but the borough gave one hundred and nine (109) majority against license; North Union township one hundred and twenty-two (122) majority against, and South Union 125 against. The county gives 2,079 majority against license, so that now, if any of us want a drink of "*kill 'em quick*," and can't get a prescription from some sympathizing, kind-hearted physician, nor find a back door where it is dispensed on the sly, we will have to get on the cars and visit your smoky city; but the thirst that would take a man that distance to get a drink must be very consuming.

COURT BUSINESS.

Adjourned Court met yesterday, and business is not pushed any more rapidly than usual. Jurors from the country, who would much prefer being at home, at work on their farms, wonder why Court is not called at 7½ o'clock, instead of waiting until the best part of the forenoon is gone and not do anything till 9 o'clock, and then wasting another hour by not calling Court until two o'clock, and then never having any night session of Court. But they would kill our judge, who is old in years and not in the best of health, and is hardly able to get along at the present rate, let alone adding four or five more hours per day to his arduous duties.

TRIAL OF JACOB STOUP.

The counsel of Jacob Stoup filed their reasons for a new trial yesterday, and the case will be argued the latter part of the present week. It would be useless to have another trial of Stoup in this county, as the people have read the evidence in the papers and are pretty generally convinced of his guilt, and to have the trial in another county would make a vast expense.

BAD ROADS.

Reversing the old saying, "Spring lingers in the lap of winter," the roads are in a wretched condition and getting no better very fast, and those who have to change their abodes next week will have a hard time of it. O.

THE END NOT YET.

Another Chapter in the History of Chinese Labor at Beaver Falls—Unions to be Organized to Oppose the Celestials.

The Beaver Falls Chinese conundrum, it seems, is not so thoroughly solved as the lovers of peace and harmony had fondly hoped. Even if the people of Beaver Falls, who next to the Celestials themselves, are the most interested, are willing to accept the situation, the inhabitants of the adjoining towns are evidently not so easily satisfied. This evening, the citizens of Falston, a small town across the Beaver river from New Brighton, propose to take up the cudgel of public indignation against "John." The meeting to-night promises to be unusually large and interesting, as delegations from the adjoining towns of New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver Falls are expected to be present, and a new mode of warfare, aside from windy speeches and lengthy resolutions, is to be inaugurated. An organization is to be effected according to a plan proposed by Dr. Garrard at the last meeting of the citizens of Beaver Falls. It will be remembered that the doctor advocated organizing labor unions, the members of which should pledge themselves not to support, either directly or indirectly, any business man who favors Cooly labor. The suggestion was put in the form of a resolution, and was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Since then the business men, especially the merchants, have found it to their interest to remain non committal on the Cooly question, if they do not absolutely go "fornint the Heathens."

The men who sought to act in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions found it difficult to draw a line between the friends and enemies of "John," among the shrewd business men. Since the last manifesto was issued, and which was published in the GAZETTE, the "one hundred and seventy seven business men" of Beaver Falls, having fairly committed themselves in favor of the Coolies, and expressed themselves as satisfied with the situation, have been left severely alone by the workingmen, who refuse to purchase goods from them. When the organization of the workingmen is effected these tactics will be continued, though of course on a much larger scale. Falston proposes to start the ball, and we are assured that when an organization is effected at this point, similar unions will be instituted at other places in the neighborhood. The workingmen, together with some professional men, merchants and others, who are with them in the movement, seem very earnest and evidently mean "business."

OBITUARY.

Death of James McCully—A Sad Casualty.

On Tuesday morning Mr. James McCully started in his wagon to come from his residence on Highland avenue to the city. After proceeding a short distance, occasion arose to return to his house. In turning round, his wagon was upset, and he was thrown violently to the ground. When thus prostrate his alarmed horse trampled his body, causing severe internal injury, which, in spite of promptly-rendered medical assistance, resulted in his death on Wednesday morning, at 10¼ o'clock.

Mr. McCully was we learn, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. We remember him as an active business man for more than forty years. He was a native of Ireland; he came to Pittsburgh and commenced a retail grocery business near the head of Wood street, we believe, more than fifty years ago. He was distinguished for industry and close application to business. He was never known to participate in in politics or in public affairs. As a merchant he was industrious, persevering, enterprising and rarely erred in his judgment in relation to future fluctuations in the markets. From his small beginnings the extent of his operations increased steadily from year to year, and gradually run out of the grocery into the flour trade, in which for several years previous to his final retirement, some ten years ago, from business, he was the most extensive and successful operator in the city. Mr. McCully's predominant characteristics were unwearied devotion to business, sound judgment, and unvarying success in its management, moral and commercial integrity and self-reliance. His busy life has been crowned with complete success. He reached the goal of his ambition in accumulating a large fortune. He never married, and so far as we know, has no other relatives here than a nephew and a niece, Maj. William Frew and his sister, Mrs. Wm. T. Shannon. Mr. McCully has long been a member of the Second U. P. Church, and contributed to the funds of the various societies connected with that denomination.

"THE RETURNS."

The Vote on the License Question—The Record of the Counties and Cities Heard From—The Majority "For License" About 35,000.

Returns from the various cities and counties in the State in the vote in reference to the license question come in slowly, but thus far the record shows very largely "For license." The counties which have fallen into line on this side are Adams, Allegheny, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Montgomery, Northampton, Snyder, York, Lancaster, Cambria, Elk Forest, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Wayne.

The counties against license are Franklin, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Chester, Somerset, Bedford, Venango, Washington, Crawford, Armstrong, Blair, Bradford, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Greene, Jefferson; Lycoming, M'Kean, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Huntingdon, Mountour, Union and Wyoming.

The total majority for license in the counties thus heard from, aggregates about 45,000. This, however, is reduced nearly 10,000 in the State by the cities voting, leaving the general majority as near as can be estimated from the returns, officially and unofficially received at 35,000.

An Unknown Man Killed by the Cars.

An accident happened on the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday morning by which an unknown man met with instant death, and another was badly injured. About ten o'clock a man named John Clark and a companion whose only known name was Tom were walking along the north track of the road near Fiftieth street, when they saw the mail train approaching. They stepped onto the south track without noticing a gravel train which was coming in another direction. The gravel train struck Clark, injuring him considerably, while his companion was run over by four cars and both his limbs cut off and his skull fractured. He died in a very few moments after the accident. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains, but was unable to learn the name of the deceased, or whether he has any relatives living in the city. Clark, who was with him, could tell nothing of his history except that his name was "Tom," and that he was an Irishman and about thirty years of age. The two men had worked together at the Red Bank furnace, and were on their way there at the time of the accident. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

....Mercer county gives 700 majority against license, with three districts to hear from, which will probably increase it fifty votes.

....A coal miner named Morgan, residing at Milesville, Washington county, was fatally injured by the falling of slate on Thursday last. He died on Sunday night, leaving six orphan children, his wife being dead.

....A fire occurred at Sharon, on Saturday, which destroyed the carriage works of Tribby & Weaver, the dwelling and stable of Mr. Hunter, and other buildings. The fire originated in the stable, and as a high wind was prevailing at the time it spread rapidly. The loss will foot up $13,000, upon which there is an insurance of $8,000. It is supposed the cause of the fire was the work of an incendiary.

....The election in Monongahela City on Friday last resulted as follows: For license, 47; Against license, 142. Mr. Wilson was elected Burgess; Council, Mr. Long; Constable, Mr. Barringer; School Directors, Messrs George and Markell for three years, and Taylor for one year; Assessor, Mr. Barringer; Assistant Assessors, Messrs. Alexander and Keller; Judge, Mr. Hoffman; Inspector, Mr. Filson; Township Constable, Mr. Barringer.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117⅛@117⅜.

KING, the murderer of O'Neil, in New York, is reported to be very ill.

GENERAL DUCROT, in France, is authority for the statement that the Republic is a failure, and that a Monarchy or Empire must take its place. He also imagines that it will require some fighting yet to perfectly cool French blood.

THE great tornado, that passed over the town of Canton, Mississippi, proves to have been much worse than at first reported. Dwellings were lifted from their foundations and utterly wrecked, and a large amount of property entirely destroyed. The loss will prove to be very heavy.

WITHIN the next few days, Pittsburgh will be favored with the presence and service of several noted actors and songsters, including in the list Jefferson, Kellogg, Lucca, Stradella, and Ridgway, while Ole Bull will please all lovers of the violin. The early portion of the amusement season was regarded as rather poor, but its close, so far as the quality of the artists is concerned, is certainly brilliant.

THE GOODRICH MURDER, in Brooklyn, affords a wide margin for speculation among the New York papers. The latest view is that a paramour of the woman Myers, a Spaniard, shot him, and that she then so placed the body as to create the impression that he had committed suicide. This Spaniard is still at large. There is another woman, "of Diana like mein," also involved, but she has not, as yet, been discovered. Altogether it is a singular case; but the woman Myers may lead to the arrest of other guilty parties.

THE idea of Governor Hendricks, to build up a new Democratic party, out of Liberal-Democratic element, does not seem to find a great deal of favor among the unterrified. They are of the opinion, evidently, that it is the destiny of the Democracy to swallow and digest so much of the Liberal element as may not escape to the Republican party, but are not willing to submit to any reconstruction on their own account. All of which, we are inclined to think, is wise enough, as the time for reconstructing has not come yet.

THE Connecticut election will be held next Thursday, April 7th, and as the State is nearly evenly balanced, the result will be anticipated with interest by the politicians. The campaign has not been an active one, and a full vote is not expected. For Governor the candidates are Henry P. Haven, Republican, and Charles R. Ingersoll, Democrat. Four members of Congress are to be chosen, the four members of the last House, from Connecticut, being all candidates for re-election—Hawley, Kellogg and Starkweather, Republicans, and Barnum, Democrat. Ex-Governor English is the Democratic candidate against Kellogg.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL denies the statement that no additional compensation was made to the railroad companies for running the postal cars. The matter is now to be examined before the Senate Special Committee, and it is to be hoped that an amicable arrangement will be made. Both parties to the contest may be sure that the public will in no event patiently submit to be deprived of the facilities afforded by the postal cars, and if the companies make and adhere to inadmissable demands, public opinion will justify the Postmaster General in using whatever power may be found to be lawful to insure a continuance of this branch of the service.

THE developments at the Fremont trial in Paris, as reported by the French press, look very badly for the credit of the General. It is well, while admitting this, to bear in mind, that trials in French Courts are very unlike those in this country, and that some allowance must be made for the freedom with which the witnesses are allowed to testify. The facts are about as stated in these columns several weeks since, no new evidence being developed during the trial. A singular feature of the trial was the evidence of M. Lissignol. He, and all the others of the accused who were present, desired to throw the entire responsibility upon Fremont, and they claimed that they also had been deceived by him. But M. Lissignol went further still, and blamed the whole American people for the fraud that had been practiced upon the French. In one place he says: "I have since ascertained that there is not the least species of morality in America." He blamed the common custom, which he held could not be understood in France, of railroads mortgaging what they did not possess, but what they promised to purchase. He claimed that the case must be adjudged according to American customs, "and unfortunately," he added, "I must confess it now, Americans in general must be extremely distrusted, even members of Congress and the most eminent men of the country." We commend the closing remark of the French witness to such of the members of Congress as took part in the salary grab. Considered, however, as evidence in a court of law, we would say that M. Lissignol's remarks were rather general. No wonder Fremont was sentenced to five years' imprisonment *en contumacion*.

WE referred at some length, a few days since, to the results, so far as then known, to the efforts of an agent of the International Peace Association, to secure the cooperation of the various European Governments in a movement looking to a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of international differences. This gentleman is now on his way home, his last visit being paid to Mr. Gladstone, from whom he received very courteous assurances of sympathy and aid. The various European Governments, and noted persons not immediately connected with any Government, yet influential withal, have entered very fully into the enterprise, and the Peace Congress, which will meet in New York in October next, promises to be a largely attended and influential body. It will aim to arrange, upon the basis of principles adopted for the Geneva arbitration, an ungovernmental board, to whom shall be submitted all questions of difference between nations, the decisions of this board to be accepted by the parties at issue. The subject is in a better shape at present than ever before. The International Peace Association has been in existence for several years, and when organized it was laughed at as a chimerical institution, too visionary and theoretical even to be practically recognized. But the Washington Treaty, with its resulting Geneva Arbitration, has shown the practicability of the enterprise, and, as a result, the nations are disposed to adopt it. Other influences impel them to the same course. War has become distasteful to the masses, everywhere. These have learned that it only brings hardship and misery to them, while peace is a source of prosperity and comfort. The German Emperor is reported to have wept when he realized that he must enter upon the French campaign, and since the war has been over, despite the large money indemnities received from France, misery and poverty have come to the German people. Thus a great variety of circumstances operate in favor of peace. While absolute peace will not, in all cases, be preserved, we fully believe that in many, and perhaps a majority, of instances, war will be averted by a plan similar to that proposed by the Peace Association.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AGAIN.

Our criticisms, a day or two since, relative to the management of the High School, have resulted in a perfect flood of communications, oral statements and explanations, which would occupy very considerable space, if given at length. We condense into a single article, the substance of the new revelations. While most of what has come to us has singularly justified the scope and statements of the previous article,—we have a point or two that seems to require correction. In making it, we wish broadly to say, that we are not hostile to the High School, nor even to its management. We simply wish it to be so directed as to fulfil the mission for which it was created. At the present, we are not convinced that it is doing it, and will state more succinctly our reasons for our opinions.

Before doing this, we will make such corrections as the new light afforded us requires. Facts have been brought to our attention that amply convince us, that the Commercial Department of the Institution is efficiently conducted by Professor Cochrane, and that in theory and practice it is fully equal to any Commercial College in the country, and probably superior to many. The course of study embraces bookkeeping in all its various applications to merchandise, manufacturing, commission, shipping, national and private banking, railroading and steamboating, commercial law of mercantile papers, partnerships, agency contracts and common carriers, commercial arithmetic, practical grammar, penmanship and phonography, business forms and letter writing. It requires a year to complete the course of study. The methods of instruction are theoretical and practical,—the system being that of the Bryant & Stratton College. While we did not single out this department for special criticism, it singularly illustrates the correctness of our remarks to the effect that the institution is not equal to its pretentions. The Commercial Department is compelled to take two rooms additional to what it now occupies in order to meet its growing demands,—a striking illustration of the absurdity of the idea of attempting to embody several other specialties in one institution.

Another item of information is that the Faculty, and not the Principal, shape the policy of the school,—or rather the Faculty, in conjunction with the Board of Control. This merely changes the location of certain items of responsibility, nothing more. These items, neither of which really touch the principle of our criticisms, aside, and all that has come to us has not served to affect a single position taken by us. On the contrary, the various explanations attempted have only served to confirm the correctness of our views.

We now explicitly object to the management of the High school. 1. In that it is not practical. There is a palpable attempt to teach a little of everything,—to usurp the province of academies, seminaries, normal schools, and that great variety of educational institutions which profess to prepare students for college. The course of study embraces a smattering of everything. The idea is wholly visionary. A normal school should be an institution by itself. In the several States where such institutions exist, buildings are provided as large as that of the High School, and generally the course of study is from three to four years, commanding the entire attention of students during that time. The idea that such an institution can be made one of the adjuncts of the High School, so limited in its room, and that immature youth can supplement theory with practice, by going to the ward schools, as experimental teachers, now and then, is too ridiculous to be seriously mentioned. Teachers cannot be made in that way. Yet this is one of the specialties of the High School. The entire theory, of which this is a sample outcropping, is utterly childish and wrong.

2. The High School fails to meet direct needs. The Commercial department probably should be excepted from this remark, but it had only four pupils one year ago, and has about seventy now—say one-fourth the entire number in school. The nearly universal theory of a High School is, that it shall take the children as they come from the ward schools, and carry them steadily forward in their studies. The leaving point, so to speak, at the ward schools, should be the point of beginning at the High School. There is a necessary affinity between the two institutions. The course of study of the High School should be modeled upon that in the ward schools, and no advances should be made in the one without a corresponding advance in the other. This is a well settled theory in education. An institution which pretends to educate young men for college carries them forward to a given point in the college course, and the college takes them forward from that point. The High School bears just this relation to the ward schools; and one of its objects should be to elevate the standard of education in the ward schools steadily, and according to some fixed rule. There is a perfect mass of facts to show that at the present it does not do this. One is the relative uncertainty of scholars from the ward schools reaching the High School. The fewness of scholars in the High School, which is given as a reason for the high ratio of expense, is a farther proof. The truth is, the High School is an institution of itself, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," and its influence tends to belittle rather than elevate the ward schools. It fails to realize the great need for which it was created.

3. It lacks in thorough Americanism. Our remarks under this head, in our previous article were, we find, entirely misapprehended. For example, we are assured that political economy, from the American standpoint, is *orally* taught in the institution. Our belief is that this particular subject is rather too profound to be orally taught anywhere. What we mean, in brief is, that there are certain applications to American history, experience and practice, of theories of almost every form of study. The time will come, we hope, when much of this will be embodied in new and sensible text-books, but elementarily, it ought to be taught now. In brief, we would have the High School as a great advance upon our Ward Schools—but not as a great divergence from them. We are candid in the opinion that now its greatness is in divergence. We hope it will yet lift up the Ward Schools, and with it give a higher type of practical education.

A Juror Offers to Sell Out.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, March 25.]

A startling disclosure occurred yesterday in the trial of a case in the Superior Court of this county. A juror, respectably connected, and heretofore well esteemed, seeks out a litigant and deliberately proposed to secure him a verdict for $100 in money. Such a thing has probably never happened in the State before, and we doubt if a more flagrant outrage on the duties of citizenship has ever come to light anywhere. The man is not a "professional juror," indeed, so far as we know, has never sat on a jury before; but it seems he no sooner found himself in a position of trust than he began casting about to make money by betraying it. The offense is an outrageous one, and, though not defined by statute or common law, it is to be hoped that the Court will find some means of inflicting a severe penalty. The accused man is a well-to-do farmer, being reputed to be worth at least $50,000.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

BACK-PAY conundrum—What will he do with it? [Better give it up.]

IT will require 20,000,000 visitors to the Vienna Exposition to make it pay.

THE great Napoleon, in a celebrated order of the day to his soldiers, characterizes suicide as desertion.

A FARMER in Wilson county, N. Y., will plant ten acres of castor beans. He believes they'll work easy.

THE Dubuque *Herald* don't believe that Rip Van Winkle ever took such a long sleep. He would have died of hunger.

ON the recent election day some of thee voters in the White Mountain region went 125 miles by rail to deposit their ballots.

SOMEBODY has already nominated the Democratic Presidential ticket for 1876. It is Charles Sumner and Alexander H. Stephens.

A GIRL of thirteen was married to a boy of sixteen in Omaha last week. The united wealth of the young couple amounts to $275,000.

THE exports of petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign ports during the past week amounted to 740,045 gallons; 55 vessels are now loading with oil.

SOMEBODY has discovered that eighty-four per cent. of the population of the New England States, who are under 20 years of age, have three or more names.

A MICHIGAN girl drew a $7,000 farm at a gift concert recently, and the local poets describe her as a "beautiful being," although she is lame, and has red hair and no teeth.

SIXTEEN persons are confined in the Louisville jail on the charge of murder, and six others indicted for the same crime are now on bail. This is a bad showing for Louisville.

BYRON WRIGHT, the schoolmaster in Iowa who preferred death to matrimony, and who was accordingly shot by Almira Stickley, is now able to be out of bed, and is getting better fast.

A LITTLE girl was killed in New-Hampshire a year ago by a kick from a horse which had been frightened by a dog, and her father has just recovered $1,450 damages from the owner of the dog.

OUT of two hundred and forty-nine patients in the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, New York, one hundred and twenty-two are children of drunkards, from which the deduction is inferable that the habit is in some degree hereditary.

WEALTHY Americans with handsome daughters, whom they are about to take to Europe should know that a French law provides that sons-in-law may claim support from their fathers-in-law. Paris is full of "barons," very handsome and decidedly impecunious.

THERE is, in a single district of South America of about 383 square miles, a quantity of soda niter equal to 63,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient, at the present rate of consumption, for 1,393 years; and still large quantities of this salt are found at the foot of the Cordilleras.

EX-GOVERNOR WM. T. MINOR, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth district of Connecticut, says that, in his judgment, the back-salary grab by the last Congress is "the most alarming as well as the most immoral act ever carried into effect by any legislative body in this country."

CAPOUL was hissed at Lyons. He went there with M'lle. Marie Roze to give four representations of "Faust," but after such a stormy reception he cancelled the rest of his engagement, desired the manager to distribute to the poor the twelve hundred francs he was entitled to for the first evening, and then shook the dust of Lyons from his feet.

THE following is an extract from a letter dated Adelaid, Jan. 1, 1813: "1873 promises to be the finest year South Australia ever experienced; we shall gather the largest and best harvest ever reaped; copper is high and squatting property never better. If we only had some thousands of starving English to help us consume all these good things!"

THERE are yet some peculiarities in Indiana divorce cases. A woman lately died while her application for judicial separation was pending in Court. Thereupon her husband went round with a subscription paper stating that his wife died, and that he was very poor, and wanted to raise $50 to give her a respectable burial. He raised the $50 and bought a new suit of clothes.

SAYS the Montgomery *Advertiser*, speaking of the cotton crop for the season: "The money paid for it in its raw state will not fall far short of $330,000,000. Of this sum about $35,000,000 will have gone to speculators and first purchasers—leaving $295,000,000 to the producers. Alabama's share of this magnificent sum of nearly $35,000,000—estimating her crop at 400,000 bales."

THE arrest of Lucotia Meyers reveals to what destitution the working women of New York are reduced. Three to four dollars per week were the wages she received to support herself, child and others, and yet she was pronounced by her employer to be the best worker she had. Men receive as much in *one day*, and yet threaten to strike for more pay! Such a state of things leads to great demoralization.

MR. PLIMSOLL, M. P., whose book in behalf of English seamen has kicked up such a row, writes to the *Times* to say that "young as this year is, no less than forty-four ships have been posted up at Lloyd's as missing ships, with a loss of life of over 1,000 men." Money is pouring in upon Mr. Plimsoll from every quarter to enable him to defend himself in the libel suit which his book has brought upon him.

AN extraordinary accident lately occurred in Paris. A man was walking quietly along smoking his cigar, behind a man who was hawking about a bundle of those little red balloons which are the delight of the rising generation, when a puff of wind suddenly drove the india-rubber bags against the cigar, and all exploded. The poor smoker was suddenly enveloped in a mass of flame, which burned off his big mustache and beard and singed his face.

A NOVEL mode of punishment was adopted in a Chatham (Conn.) public school a few days ago. Several of the boys had failed to spell as correctly as the teacher thought they ought, so he laid one flat upon the floor and the others in the same position, but upon the first one, until the heap of humanity was about five feet deep. In this position they were kept until they suffered considerably more than they would by ordinary modes of punishment.

IT APPEARS that the Japanese have come to the determination to resist some of the follies which afflict an over state of civilization. The last mail from Japan brought the intelligence that the Mikado has ordered actors, jugglers, and acrobats to bring their performances to a close in the course of three years, when they must find some more honorable employment for their time. It is doubtful, however, whether the Mikado will be able to put down the theatre.

Two matrimonial aspirants, aged each about sixteen, visited Louisville, Ky., the other day, the girl's mother accompanying to superintend the ceremony. It seems that it was a semi-elopement, the girl's old man dissenting, and just as the marriage was about to eventuate, he descended on the chagrined trio and stopped the fun. The scheming mother at length got the young people from under his eye, and matters once more took on a nuptial aspect, but the boy quailed before the stern official and refused to swear that he was of age. This put the girl in a rage, and she went for him with her feet and fists; the match was broken off, and the couple wended their unwedded ways to their respective homes.

AUGUSTUS SCHLEICHER has published at Weimar his open letter to Dr. Huckel, of Jena, upon the application of the Darwin theory to the science of language. He maintains that the different languages have sprung by development and selection from certain primitive roots, just as organic structures have their origin from primitive cells. He applies his views to the Indo-Germanic system of tongues in an elaborate table, which presents the original stock, branching first into the Slavic-German and the Aryan-Greek families, deriving the German and the Slavonic-Lettish languages from the former, and the Greek-Italian and the Indo-Iranian languages from the latter. He says that "in the present age of mankind the Indo-Germanic languages bear the palm in the struggle for life; they are in constant progress, and have already driven many other tongues from the ground."

IT HAS RECENTLY been decided by the English Court of Queen's Bench that a colliery strike is no defence in an action for damages founded upon a breach of contract to supply coals. In April, 1871, the defendants had entered into a written contract with the plaintiffs to supply plaintiffs with 5,000 tons of coal, at $2.52 per ton, nothing being said in the agreement as to strikes. In June, a strike of the colliers occurred, and the defendants ceased to deliver. The plaintiffs were therefore obliged to buy coal at $3.36 a ton, to fulfill a contract of their own with the British East India Government. They also incurred penalties for delay in shipments, and the damages from the above and other causes amounted to over $5,000, to recover which suit was brought. The defense alleged that an allowance for strikes was customary, but the Court observed that, as strikes were quite recent, there could hardly be an established custom as to relieving contractors from their effects. Under this charge, a verdict for $5,000 damages was rendered for the plaintiffs.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, the munificent donor to the last enterprise of Professor Agassiz, made his money in the tobacco trade.

DR. DOLLINGER celebrated on the 28th of last month his seventy-fourth birth-day. He received a letter of congratulation from the King of Bavaria.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL goes early to bed and gets up at daybreak, but whatever his wealth, neither his health nor his wisdom bears out the old proverb.

THE Emperor William will be accompanied on his visit to St. Petersburg by Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke. The Shah of Persia will have all his Ministers of State among his retinue.

THE Derby (Conn.) *Transcript* says Mrs. Sherman, the poisoner, tells the matron of the State Prison every night before going to her cell, "Good night, madam; I trust in God I shall not see you in the morning."

HON. J. R. BUCHTEL, founder of the college in Ohio bearing his name, has offered to give $20,000 for a woman professorship in it, provided the women of the State will subscribe an equal sum to complete the endowment.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mr. William J. Florence, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Bret Harte, Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Vinnie Ream, Miss Kate Field, Neal Dow of Maine, and General Burnside are among some of the "notables" who will soon sail for Europe to spend the summer.

AMONG the Democratic aspirants for Senatorial honors in Tennessee are General W. B. Bute, of Nashville; General Wm. Quarles, of Clarksville; Governor Isham G. Harris, of Memphis; Governor John C. Brown, and Andy Johnson. The Republican candidates are Horace Maynard, Alfred A. Freeman, Alvin Hawkins, and William Rule, of the Knoxville *Courier*. Mr. Brownlow's term expires in 1875.

THE infant son of Mr. Charles Allen Perkins and the Princess Isabelle de Bourbon, niece of the ex-Queen of Spain, was baptized in Paris on the 12th inst. Queen Isabella and Prince Alphonso, the sponsers, were represented by Count Gurowski, and the gathering of Spanish nobles and American sovereigns was very large. The infant is very high-toned, and seemed very unhappy at the font when "Perkins" was said by the officiating clergyman.

MR. GLADSTONE's is the twelfth administration which has been in office during the reign of Queen Victoria. The twelve Premiers have been as follows: Viscount Melbourne, who was in office at the Queen's accession; Sir R. Peel, 1841; Lord J. Russell, 1846; Earl of Derby, 1852; Earl of Aberdeen, 1852; Viscount Palmerston, 1859; Earl Russell, 1865; Earl of Derby, 1866, Mr. Disraeli, 1868; Mr. Gladstone, 1868.

MESSRS. FOSTER, of London, are about to sell, by auction, the pictures belonging to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, which he inherited from Prince Lucien, who had them in his gallery at Rome. They include "St. George and the Dragon," by Raffaelle; life-size whole length portraits (by Francois Gerard) of Prince Carlo Bonaparte and Mme. Ramolini (afterward known as Mme. Mere); a view at Rome, by Velasquez, and other valuable works.

A LOCAL correspondent of a Philadelphia paper "explodes" the story told in *Appleton's Journal* about a cottage on Schuylkill River which Tom Moore occupied for a time. The pleasant tradition is proved to be wholly unfounded. Moore's stay at Philadelphia was brief; he was a society man, and never a recluse; and the story that he hid himself away in an old hut on the banks of the Schuykill was an invention of an imaginative guide-book maker.

PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne, doesn't seem to have entered a convent, to any great extent. She made the presentation of prizes to the members of the Scottish Rifles, a few nights ago, and "appeared in the best of health and spirits," having a "kind word and a smile for every recipient for a prize." The Marquis, who was also present, and the Marchioness were lustily cheered by the kilted Highlanders at the conclusion of the ceremony, and the former made a nice little speech, which pretty effectually disposes of the rumored matrimonial difficulty.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Lutheran church at Alliance was dedicated last week.

COL. C. A. SHEPARD died at Pomeroy on the 26th. He served in the 173d Ohio Regiment.

DR. JACOB KIRBY, a much respected citizen of Hillsboro, aged 74 years, died on Wednesday.

ONE Livingstone is creating an excitement in Wayne county preaching against secret societies.

OHIO stands next to New York, among the States, as an exhibitor in the coming Vienna Exposition.

FREDERICK DEWEY, for over fifty years a resident of Kent, Portage county, died recently at the age of seventy-five.

OVER 9,000 letters are sent from Ashtabula post office, each week. A lady is the post mistress. She is a soldier's widow.

J. R. BEERS, a Columbus citizen, has been put in jail, in Paris, France, for assaulting an officer of the French army in a political squabble.

THE Republicans of Lawrence county, Ohio, are talking of General William H. Enochs, of Ironton, as the next Republican nominee for Attorney General.

WILLIAM D. WILSON, probably the most extensive cattle grazer and largest land owner in Ohio, died of erysipelas, at his home in Madison county, Wednesday.

IT is understood Governor Hayes declines the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of Cincinnati. This is not unexpected, but it is to be regretted. The selection was well calculated to elevate the civil service, and it is to be hoped the President will not permit the standard which he so happily established to be lowered.

Remarkable Wedding.

A remarkable wedding recently took place in Baltimore, Md. The bridegroom was Jesse W. Upperco, whose name has figured somewhat prominently before the public during the past winter. Nearly a year ago he was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his aunt by shooting her. Circumstancial evidence, it was said, pointed him out distinctly as the murderer, and the suspicions which were at first entertained regarding his guilt gradually became strengthened into belief as evidence was accumulated. The prisoner was indicted for murder and put upon trial for his life. The evidence brougt out was almost entirely of a circumstantial character, and after a trial of unprecedented length the case was given to the jury, the prevailing belief being that he would be found guilty. The jury consulted together for a long time but were unable to agree upon a verdict and were finally discharged. In February another trial was had, lasting a still greater length of time, and finally resulting in the prisoner's acquittal. All during the two long trials a young lady possessed of unusual attractions and occupying a high social position in Baltimore was observed watching the proceedings day by day, and when the prisoner was acquitted she fainted away in the court-room. A few days since the lady became Mrs. Upperco, and beside the relatives of the bride and bridegroom at the wedding ceremonies, there were present the Judge who had presided at the Court, and the counsel both for the defence and the prosecution.

IT HAS been recently proved that a great scarcity of horses existed England, but accounts from Russia show a very different state of things in that empire. The whole number of horses in European Russia alone, according to an enumeration lately taken, was 19,266,667. There are four imperial studs where many blood horses are bred; ten other Government depots distributed over the country with from 60 to 150 stallions each, and 2,650 private studs. The annual production of horses is estimated at 1,000,000. There are 1,073 horse fairs every year held at 356 different places, at which about 200,000 horses are sold at an average rate of 60 roubles a head.

A SCIENTIFIC gentleman, who has given a great deal of attention to the habits of bugs and butterflies, declares, says a San Francisco newspaper, that he has discovered a remarkable fact about eels. A stream which flows through his farm in San Bernardino, California, abounds in eels, and he says that every evening, about dusk, these extraordinary fish leave the river to graze in the meadow. He says he intended to call the attention of Professor Agassiz to the fact, but could not leave the lower country until the great naturalist had departed.

Fruits and Vegetables.

In fruit growing, remember that fruits are like grain and vegetable crops, in this, that they must have manure to keep up fertility. Unlike vegetables and grain, however, their feeding roots are mostly at the surface. It is best, therefore, annually to top-dress fruit trees. If manure cannot be had, any fresh earth from ditches or road sides, spread a half inch or so under the trees, will have a wonderful effect. Indeed, we do not know but that for the pear tree a thin layer of road sand is one of the best of manures. We have seen apples thrive amazingly with a coating of coal ashes.

In vegetable garden culture it must be remembered that we have to operate the reverse of what we do in fruit culture. A woody growth is what we require for fruit trees; but we need for vegetables a soft, spongy, succulent character, the very reverse of this. For this end the ground cannot be too deep, too rich, or too much cultivated. The hoe and the rake should be kept continually going, loosening the surface and admitting "air and light," as the old books used to say. There is not only an advantage in this for the direct benefit of the plant, but an early use of these tools keeps down the weeds, and thus we save labor. It is a great thing to be "forehanded" in the weed war.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the heart and eye of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still. Then be careful of it you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than all the complexion. With a soft, peach-like complexion a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble; to a great extent it can be acquired, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications, for remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and be among the number of those who are asked where they got those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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THE FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

Chautauqua Lake
ICE CO.

Thankful for past patronage, the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co. beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity that having increased their facilities for delivery to three times the former capacity, they are prepared to furnish a superior quality of Ice to any in the market. They have now in their immense houses at Chautauqua Lake, Mayville, N. Y., over 11,000 tons, square to quality as can be anywhere obtained, cut in blocks 22 inches square and planed by steam planer, leaving a solid mass of clear crystal from 13 to 17 inches thick.

This beautiful fresh water lake is supplied by springs from its bottom, and not by streams which drain the filth of the surrounding country, as the ponds and streams which our citizens have heretofore been compelled to depend upon for ice. This Company, with its large stock and complete arrangements for prompt transportation by rail, will receive and deliver daily to all parts of the cities where these circulars are left, by its own wagons, the purest and best Ice ever offered in Pittsburgh, at the same price that is charged for the common article.

A trial only is asked and satisfaction guaranteed. Order boxes will be found at the following places:
ANDREW ACKLEY, Market House and 99 Water street, Pittsburgh;
JOHN WILSON, No 297 Liberty street;
JOSEPH CRAIG, Diamond, Allegheny;
MRS. MORGAN, No. 2 Sixth street.
Orders may be transmitted by mail to the office, 28th street, A. V. Depot.
mh25:74 A. HEISPERGER, Supt.

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty. dels-MWF

$1,000 REWARD,
For any case of Blind, Bleeding Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.25. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, No. 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

New Styles "Hats."
New Ribbons, in new shades.
Flowers, &c., &c., in latest Spring Styles.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Sets.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars.

ARRIVING DAILY
Spring Dress Goods
In all the Newest Shades, at very low prices.

Ladies' New Spring Shawls.
Ladies' New Spring Shoulder Scarfs.
New Spring Suits, in striped, colors and black.

All at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Are offering some special bargains in
NEW SPRING GOODS
At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 15c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 20c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 25c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 37½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 50c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
In every department we are offering some
Special Bargains.
At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish
Bleached Muslins,
Worth 15c.
At 16c, the best value in
BLEACHED MUSLINS
in the Market.
At 25 cents,
New Wide Plaids,
For Children's Dresses.
At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,
Extra good bargains.
Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.
We ask particular attention to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Prices from 20 cents to $1.
A. W. Erwin & Co.'s
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

MEN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
SPRING STYLE.
Neck Ties, Bows and Scarfs for evening and street wear, Linen Collars and Cuffs, new shapes, Gossamer, Merino, Silk and
Flannel Underwear,
Star and True Fit
WHITE SHIRTS,
Open back and front, Fancy Cheviot, Percale, Dover Cloth and Travistock Shirts.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
Boys' White and Fancy Shirts. Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands. Full 3-4 Plain Hem and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS
100 Styles Fine Suspenders;
For Men and Boys. A superior line of Raw and Spun Silk Balbriggan, Plain and Fancy Lisle Cotton
HALF HOSE.
Fine Gold Topez Amathist, Onyx and Coral SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS. Plain and Fancy SLEEVE BUTTONS. Silk, Alpaca and Gingham UMBRELLAS. Satchel and R. R. Bags. Alexander, Dent, Alcroft and Harris seamless
Kid Gloves.
Doe, Calf and Dog Skin, Silk, Lisle and Berlin Driving and Promenade GLOVES. A lot of FANCY SHIRTS, slightly soiled, closing out at reduced prices.
This department open on SATURDAY NIGHT till 9 o'clock.
HORNE & CO.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise,
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street,
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr." and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Just received, a new and well selected stock of
Tapestry Brussels,
Handsome Patterns.
Body Brussels, new designs.
Ingrain Wool Carpets.
Hemp Carpets, Rag Carpets, Stair Carpets.

Table Oil Cloths.
Floor Oil Cloths.
Stair Oil Cloths.
Window Hollands, all colors.
Bustic, Plain and Gilt Blinds.
Curtain Laces.
Vestibule Laces, &c., &c.

A full and complete stock of all goods for housekeeping at very low prices, a
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
R. B. BROWN, President,
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PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.
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C. Yeager, James Graham, Jacob Painter,
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J. H. Hopkins, C. C. Boyle, E. H. Alexander,
Henry Gerwig, J. C. Lappe, M. Voegtly.
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ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
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J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Chas. J. Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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Wm. Hughes, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
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H. Sellers McKee.
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
MELLON'S BUILDING.
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CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,
Phelan's Building,
No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
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Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Allegheny City Pa.,
Fire and Marine
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets
A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
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Wm. Roseburg, Alex. Hilands.
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HARDWARE.
THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN OSCAR F. LAMM and C. C. LAMM was dissolved on January 1st, 1872.
HUBS, SPOKES.
OSCAR F. LAMM,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
HUBS.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Carriage and General Hardware, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,
NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET,
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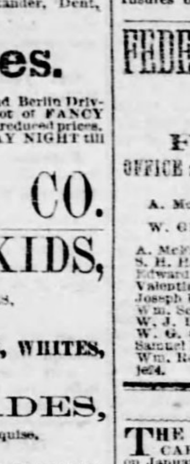
C. WHITMORE, THOS. R. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE
M. H. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

IMPORTANT
FRENCH
MEDICAL DISCOVERY



Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tubercles
RADICALLY CURED
With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.
Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.
GENERAL DEPOT,
AD. BERNARD & CO., 62 William Street, NEW YORK.
P. O. Box 4485.
Messrs. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Druggists, corner First avenue and Wood street, Agents.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 198
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8⅓c, Fast Colored Prints, good styles.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslin, short lengths.
At 12½c, an extra fine 4-4 Bleached Muslin for Shirting.
AT 37½ CENTS,
6-4 Table Linens—all Linen.
At 12½c, Large Size Damask Towels, a good bargain.
New Percales, Chintzes, Light and Dark.
At 12½, 4-4 Chintzes, an extra bargain.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.
Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1873, at 2 P. M., for the following work:

SEWERS.
— Pipe in Chislett alley, from School alley to a point on Forty-fifth street.
18-inch Pipe in Church alley, from Strawberry alley to Sixth avenue.
18-inch Pipe in Decatur street, from Fourth avenue to Diamond street.
18-inch Pipe in Pasture street, from Fulton street to Elm street.
18-inch Pipe in Snowden alley, from Willow street to rear of lots fronting Butler street.

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.
Charlotte street from Thirty-sixth street to Jeremy's line.
Grove street, from Centre avenue to Rose street.

GRADING AND PAVING.
Plum alley, from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street.
Woolslayer's alley, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street.
Hemlock alley, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth street.
Blackberry alley, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth street.
Hatfield alley, between Forty-sixth and Home street.

REGRADING AND REPAVING.
Cherry alley, from Fourth avenue to Diamond street.

GRADING.
Wilmot street, from Hasket street to Mars street.
Greenfield avenue, from Hazelwood avenue to Monongahela river.
Sylvan avenue, from Mars street to Four Mile Run road.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and blanks for proposals can be had, at this office, and no bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished by this office, nor will any bids be received after the hour of 2 P. M.
A. DEMPSTER,
mh13 City Engineer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the City of Pittsburgh, of DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the first Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said City.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.
fe10 C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH, TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND, and TWENTY-THIRD WARDS; also the delinquents of the FIRST to the SEVENTEENTH WARDS inclusive, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871: upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.
mh27 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the construction of LOCUST and VAN BRAAM STREET SEWER from Miltenberger street to Hope street, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
ap2 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of GRANVILLE STREET, from Wylie to Webster avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1873. mh18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of CHARLOTTE STREET are in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1873. mh18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of FIFTH AVENUE, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1873. mh18

Ditson & Co.'s Home Musical Library.
Of Musical and Instrumental Music 14 Splendid Books! Pages Full Sheet Music Size! The Best Popular Songs! The Best Sacred Songs! The Sweetest Scotch Songs! English, Scotch and German Songs! The Most Popular Songs of Opera. Containing from 200 to 250 pages of Choice Vocal Accompaniments for Piano or Reed Organ. Boards, $2.50 in Cloth, $3 Full Gilt.

MUSICAL TREASURE, Vocal and Instrumental.
WREATH OF GEMS, Vocal.
SILVER CHORD, Vocal.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG, Vocal.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG, Vocal.
GEMS OF GERMAN SONG, Vocal.
OPERATIC PEARLS, Vocal.
SHOWER OF PEARLS, Vocal.
ORGAN AT HOME. For Reed Organs, Instrumental.
GEMS OF STRAUSS, Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. I. Instrumental.
HOME CIRCLE, Vol. II. Instrumental.
PIANIST'S ALBUM, Instrumental.
PIANO FORTE GEMS, Instrumental.

Sent Post-paid, for Retail Price.
DITSON & CO., Boston.
DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Rebuilding promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Wholesale Department
Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes

DRESS GOODS.
Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,
At very low prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

Election Proclamation.

City of Allegheny, s.s.

By virtue of authority in me vested by act of Assembly, approved March 10, 1871, entitled "An Act erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into a city district, adjoining the City of Allegheny, to be called the North End District," I, A. P. Callow, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation for an election in said District, for members of the Select and Common Councils, to be held on FRIDAY, the 4th day of APRIL, A. D. 1873, two-thirds of the property holders of said District having signified their consent, according to act of Assembly, to be annexed to the City of Allegheny, and Councils having approved the same.

The qualified voters of the said District will meet on FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M., at School House No. 1, in said District, and vote for two citizens to serve as members of Select Council, the person receiving the highest number of votes to serve from the first regular meeting in April, A. D. 1873, until the last meeting in December, A. D. 1874, the person receiving the next highest number of votes to serve from the first regular meeting in April, A. D. 1873, until the last regular meeting in December, A. D. 1873.

Two citizens to serve as members of Common Council from the first regular meeting in April, A. D. 1873, until the last regular meeting in December, A. D. 1873.

Extract from Act erecting portion of Reserve and McClure townships into a City District.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c., That a tract of land lying north of the City of Allegheny, in the County of Allegheny, including part of the Townships of Reserve and McClure, shall be set off, defined by limits and erected into a city district for said City, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the north line of said City, in the centre of the Saw Mill Valley plank road; thence along said line west to the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike road; thence northwardly along said road to the public road along Wood's Run, thence along said road, up said run, to the line of the Maguire lot; thence northwardly, including the same, and along the east line of the Lapish tract to the corner of lands of Daniel Morningstar; thence, including said land, to the public road; thence eastwardly along said road to the Allegheny and Perrysville plank road; thence northwardly along the same to the north line of the Graham tract; thence by said line eastwardly to the new Franklin road, and thence southwardly along said road and the Saw Mill Valley plank road to the place of beginning, to be called North End District.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Allegheny, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1873.

A. P. CALLOW,
MAYOR.
mh25

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 31, 1873.

OWNERS OF
DRAYS, WAGONS,
Carts, Hacks, Omnibusses, and
Every Description of Carriages
Are required to call at the office of the City Treasurer and take out their Licenses
On or Before the 1st Day of May Next.

For each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray, Buggy or Carriage, drawn by one horse, the sum of	$6 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles drawn by two horses, the sum of	10 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles, drawn by four horses, the sum of	12 00
For each and every Hack, drawn by two horses, the sum of	12 00
For each and every Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses, the sum of	15 00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named Vehicles, the sum of	1 00

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of all Livery Stable Keepers in said city to make a return to the City Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year, of the number of Vehicles of every description, owned and used by them in their business and the kind thereof, and the same return shall be made under oath.

SEC. 4. All owners of Carts, Drays, Wagons, and other Vehicles, who shall neglect or refuse to procure a license as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten per cent. for every thirty days the same remains unpaid after the 1st day of May of each year. All Livery Stable Keepers failing to make the return required in the 3rd section of this Ordinance, shall in addition to the foregoing, be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, all of which penalty shall be recovered before the Mayor, or one of the Aldermen of said city, by summary conviction; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to seek out all persons who have failed to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance and report the same to the City Treasurer, for which service he shall receive the sum of fifty cents in each case, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs, upon conviction as aforesaid.

The penalties for non-compliance with the Ordinance will be strictly enforced after the above date.

D. MACFERRON,
mh31:10 City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., March 27, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, for the Grading, Paving and Curbing the following streets:

Laurel alley, from Washington to Stanton avenues.

GRADING.

Lautner street, from west line of Croft's land to east line of Cemetery on Troy Hill.
Perry street, from Vinial to William streets.
Joint alley, from Manhattan to Fulton streets.
Bolla street, from Buena Vista to Yale streets.
Ridgewood avenue, from James to Yale streets.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
mh27::89 JAMES BROWN, Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 27, 1873.

To Sewer Contractors.

The Sewerage Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of the following Sewers, with their appurtenances, inlets, manholes, &c.

CONTRACT NO. 1—Comprising about 500 feet of 3 feet Brick Sewer on WALKER STREET, from Brown street to the Allegheny river.

CONTRACT NO. 2—Comprising about 600 feet of 18 inch Vitrified Pipe Sewer on REBECCA STREET, from Walker street to Sturgeon street.

CONTRACT NO. 3—Comprising about 180 feet of 30 inch Brick Sewer and 360 feet of 15 inch Pipe Sewer on NORTH AVENUE and ORCHARD ALLEY, from James street to Knoll street.

Drawings and specifications can be seen and full information given at this office.

Bids must be endorsed "Sewer proposals," and delivered on or before 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, April 3d, 1873.

Forms of Proposals, on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
mh27:91 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 26, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the regrading, repaving and recurbing of SANDUSKY STREET, from North avenue to Hemlock street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, April 24, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
mh24 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 26, 1873.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS USING WATER in Allegheny City are notified to be very careful to waste none. Owing to an accident at the Works one-half the power can only be used, and it is not sufficient to supply the city if any be wasted. All persons wasting water will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
WM. PAUL, Jr.,
mh31:k8 Superintendent of Water Works.

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 26, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE USE OF HYDRANT hose is prohibited until the repairs at Water Works are completed. A violation of this notice will cause the water to be shut off from the premises.
WM. PAUL, Jr.,
mh31:k9 Superintendent Water Works.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

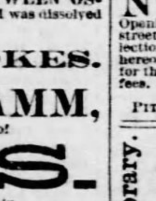
Office hours 9 A. M., to 8 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 15 cents each. Both for 25 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.



Warehouse and MillTrucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
36 Wood street.

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SALEM, O., TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

Appointments for 1873.

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

S. F. Minor, P. E.
Liberty street—A. Riley.
Ames Church—E. R. Jones.
Main street—R. T. Miller.
Mansfield—N. G. Miller.
Chartiers—T. Storer.
Knowlson's—L. H. Baker.
Washington—H. C. Beacom.
Noblestown and Fayette—J. E. Wright.
Florence—M. M. Sweeney—one to be supplied.
Georgetown—J. Gledhill.
Wellsburgh—S. H. Cravens.
Franklin—G. B. Hudson.
Independence—N. B. Stewart.
Claysville—E. J. Smith.
Canonsburg—C. M. Westlake.
Peter's Creek—C. H. Edwards.
Mount Washington—M. S. Kendig.
Philipsburg—J. F. Huddleson.
Shousetown—J. Dillon.
Pine Run—W. P. Blackburn.
Merryman C. Harris, Missionary to Japan.
Albert L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Hiram Miller, P. E.
Wesley Chapel—G. W. Cranage.
Trinity—T. McCleary.
Carson street—E. Bingley.
Bingham—L. McGuire.
Walton Church—Jos. Hollingshead.
Monongahela City—E. Williams.
Monongahela Circuit—R. B. Mansell.
Bentleysville—J. Huston.
California and Greenfield—Wm. Johnson.
Beallsville—J. H. Henry.
Fayette City and Fairview—J. Mechem.
Redstone—T. Patterson.
Millsboro—W. L. McGrew.
Carmichaels—G. W. Baker.
Waynesburg—R. J. White.
Hopewell and Farrell—To be supplied.
Pleasant Valley—E. M. Williams.
Greensboro—J. Williams.
C. W. Scott was granted a supernumerary relation.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

L. R. Beacom, P. E.
Smithfield Street—A. W. Butts.
Centenary—R. Hamilton.
Braddock's Field—A. C. Castle.
McKeesport—D. A. McCready.
Elizabeth—E. B. Griffin.
Rostraver—S. G. Miller.
Belle Vernon—M. McK Garrett.
Brownsville—J. Mansell.
Bridgeport—J. C. Castle.
Uniontown—J. J. Moffit.
Connellsville—T. H. Wilkinson.
West Newton—J. J. Hays.
Mount Pleasant—S. Wakefield.
Dawson—S. T. Mitchell, one to be supplied.
Addison—D. J. Davis.
Ligonier—A. P. Leonard.
Unity—H. Appleton.
Somerset—W. A. Stuart.
Dravo's and Greenock—J. L. Stiffey.
Donegal—W. H. Rider.
New Lexington—W. B. Lichleiter.
Falls City—To be supplied.
Dale City—S. B. Davis.
Fayette Circuit—S. Lane.
Joseph Horner, Agent of Book Depository, at Pittsburgh, and member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.
Warner Long, Chaplain to Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Hiram Sinsebaugh, P. E.
Emory—W. A. Davidson.
Butler Street—W. B. Watkins.
Pennsylvania avenue—M. J. Montgomery.
Oakland—E. M. Wood.
St. Paul—D. Hess.
Homewood—J. M. Swan.
Wilkinsburg—W. Smith.
Turtle Creek—W. D. Slease.
Irwin's—S. P. Wolf, J. W. Miles.
Miller's—J. N. Pershing.
Penn—S. Kurber.
Greensburg—W. W. Roup.
Latrobe—J. F. Jones.
New Derry—A. C. Johnson.
Blairsville—J. Grant.
Homer and Blacklick—T. J. Kurtz.
Indiana—J. M. Sleppy.
New Florence and Bolivar—J. C. Riley.
Armagh—J. W. McIntyre.
Coopersdale—W. D. Stevens.
Johnstown—A. J. Endsley.
Wilmore—J. F. Pershing.
Belsano—To be supplied.
Mechanicsburg and Greenville—Geo. Crook.
A. J. Rich was granted a supernumerary relation.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

R. L. Miller, P. E.
Christ Church—S. M. Vernon.
City Mission—J. C. High.
Union Centenary—J. J. McIllyar.
Tarentum—F. W. Vertican.
Fethel—A. H. Norcross.
Union and Emory—J. R. Roller.
Springdale—J. R. Gray.
Freeport—N. P. Kerr.
Harmony—T. C. Hatfield.
Butler—D. M. Hollister.
Kittanning—J. B. Uber.
Elderton—E. D. Holtz.
Dayton—G. F. Core.
Marchand—J. R. Banks.
Livermore—J. A. Hunter.
Plumville—T. N. Eaton.
Apollo—(to be supplied.)
Sandy Creek—M. B. Pugh.
Murrysville—A. H. Miller.
Smithport—(to be supplied.)
Brownsdale—R. T. Thomas.
Leechburg—George Orbin.
Knox—N. Davis.
I. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
Geo. Loomis, President Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

S. H. Nesbitt, P. E.
Arch Street—J. A. Miller.
South Common—J. W. Baker.
North Avenue—C. A. Holmes.
Union M. E.—I. N. Baird.
Simpson Chapel—E. A. Johnson.
Wood's Run—M. L. Weekly.
Allegheny Circuit—J. W. Keesler.
Sewickleyville—J. R. Mills.
Bellevue and Blackburn—G. W. Swift.
Freedom—R. Cartwright.
Beaver—W. Lynch.
Bridgewater—D. L. Dempsey.
Rochester—T. H. Hodgson.
New Brighton—J. L. Deens.
Beaver Falls—W. B. Grace.
Enon Valley—J. G. Gogley.
Darlington and Concord—R. Jordan.
Leetonia—J. Coil.
Columbiana—W. Darby, J. S. Ross.
Salem—T. N. Boyle.
Charles Thorn, Agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society and Member of Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference.
J. A. Swaney, Missionary to South America and Member of the Arch Street Quarterly Conference.
R. T. Taylor, President of the Beaver College and Musical Institute, and Member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT.

W. Cox, P. E.
Canton—First Church—C. W. Smith.
Canton—Second Church—G. A. Lowman.
Massillon—J. M. Carr.
Greentown—C. McCaslin.
Marlboro—J. Wright.
Alliance—W. H. Locke.
Mt. Union—W. Brown.
Damascoville—A. J. Lane.
New Lisbon—S. Y. Kennedy.
Elkton—J. D. Leggett.
Hanoverton—M. J. Slutts.
Salineville—S. Baker.
Carrollton—W. L. Dixon.
Minerva—G. W. Johnson.
Malvern—W. Bedall.
Waynesburg—A. E. Ward.
Sandville—W. H. Stuart.
New Cumberland—J. M. Bray.
Philadelphia Plains—G. D. Kinnear.
Franklin and Freesburg—W. K. Brown.
Sandy Valley—H. McCall.
O. N. Hartshorn, President of Mount Union College, and Member of Mount Union Quarterly Conference.
William Hunter, editor of Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and Member of Alliance Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

John Williams, P. E.
Kramer Chapel—J. S. Bracken.
Hamline Chapel—H. L. Chapman.
Finley Chapel—J. R. Keys.
Thompson Chapel—J. Q. A. Miller.
Wellsville—Jas. Hollingshead.
East Liverpool—W. P. Turner.
Richmond—E. Ellison.
Harlem Springs—J. J. Jackson.
Wintersville—D. K. Stevenson.
Smithfield—J. Connel.
Bloomfield—O. S. Baehtel.
New Somerset—G. W. Dennis.
Leesburg—A. Scott.
New Market—J. Stevens.
Leavittsville—J. H. White.
Hammondsville and Irondale—L. Paine.
East Springfield—I. S. Winters.
Smith's Ferry—J. B. Wallace.
Unionport—W. D. Starkey.
Mt. Hope—R. S. Hogul.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

A. L. Petty, P. E.
Cambridge—J. H. Conkle.
New Philadelphia—I. A. Pearce.
Coshocton—B. F. Bazelle.
Cadiz—B. E. Edgell.
Asbury—J. Drummond.
Martin's Ferry—C. W. Miller.
Uhrichsville—S. Crouse.
Guaderhutten—M. M. Easton.
Winchester—J. E. Starkey.
Washington—C. H. Feitt.
Adamsville—J. K. Poland, I. W. Rader.
East Plainfield—A. V. Galbraith.
Millersville—J. W. Weaver.
Liberty—I. N. McAbee.
Deersville—J. H. Doan, one to be supplied.
New Athens—T. W. Anderson.
Warrenton—John Charlton.
West Wheeling and Mount Pleasant—W. E. Peregoy.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

S. Burt, P. E.
Barnesville—J. S. Lemmon.
Bridgeport—W. F. Lauck.
Bellair—J. H. Rogers.
St. Clairsville—J. D. Vail.
Fairview—P. G. Edmonds.
Morristown—D. A. Pierce.
Belmont—J. R. Cooper.
Woodfield—H. J. Smith.
Somerton—M. J. Ingram.
Barnesville Circuit—H. H. Pershing.
Hendrysburg—D. Rhodes.
Beallsville—W. Gamble.
Hannibal—R. M. Freshwater.
Clarington—J. Shaw.
Centerville—J. E. Hollister, one to be supplied.
Moorfield—W. Smith.
Freeport—F. I. Swaney.
Powhattan—J. A. Wright.
Antioch—J. L. Wilson.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

S. M. Hickman, P. E.
McConnellsville—A. R. Chapman.
Beverly—T. Finley.
Unionville—W. S. Cummings.
Mt. Zion—N. Worthington.
Morgan—R. S. Strahl.
Rich Hill—J. W. Fouts.
Bethel—L. B. King.
Senora—E. B. Webster.
Duncan's Falls—D. Jordan.
Senecaville—G. G. Watters.
Quaker City—M. C. Grimes.
Summerfield—W. R. Burcus.
Stafford—L. Timberlake.
Caldwell—D. C. Knowles.
Macksburg—F. D. East.
Salem—A. D. McCormick.
Lebanon—W. N. Webster.
Newport—J. W. Robins.
Sand Hill—H. M. Rader.
Brownsville—W. Piggot.
Adna B. Leonard transferred to John Street Church, Cincinnati.
J. R. Thompson transferred to Wheeling, West Va.
W. L. Slutts transferred to Colorado Conference.
M. C. Harris goes out as a Missionary to Japan.
L. M. Gardner transferred to Baltimore Conference.
G. A. Sheets transferred to Minnesota Conference.
O gar Alson transferred to Erie Conference.

"FOR LICENSE."

The Official Returns—Footing up the Figures—the County Carried for License.

Yesterday morning, Mr. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, opened the returns from the county, showing the vote in the several rural districts on the license question. The returns from the two cities have not yet been footed up officially, but they will not vary from what has already been published. The record from the districts outside the cities is as follows:

BOROUGHS.

	For	Against
Mansfield	73	45
Sewickley	26	145
Etna	175	94
Elizabeth	24	173
West Elizabeth	68	38
McKeesport	244	113
Verona	27	21
Bellevue	3	67
Millvale	65	54
Sharpsburg	224	176
Chartiers	41	15
Braddock	123	86
Tarentum	—	38
Total	1,143	1,027

TOWNSHIPS.

	For	Against
Reserve	146	4
Richland	57	56
Neville	5	27
McClure	88	70
Leet	27	46
Mifflin	203	67
Chartiers	91	81
McCandless	107	47
Sewickley	21	14
Union	73	100
Harrison	116	118
Moon	18	98
North End district	64	50
Shaler, 1st precinct	119	25
Shaler, 2d precinct	73	33
Crescent	18	24
Lower St. Clair	270	47
Marshall	83	2
Scott, 1st precinct	16	22
Scott, 2d precinct	45	47
Stowe	58	23
Snowden	35	91
Ohio	36	44
Kilbuck, 1st precinct	38	55
Kilbuck, 2d precinct	80	26
Lincoln	6	30
Findley	49	94
Penn	75	83
Ross, 1st precinct	48	43
Ross, 2d precinct	75	36
Baldwin, 1st precinct	76	27
Baldwin, 2d precinct	103	64
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	5	60
Elizabeth 2d precinct	43	18
Elizabeth, 3d precinct	..	..
Elizabeth, 4th precinct	28	64
Fawn	29	38
North Fayette	65	71
Patton, 1st precinct	32	43
Patton, 2d precinct	29	65
Franklin	54	30
Pine	35	48
Wilkins, 1st and 2d precincts	170	254
Plum	18	96
South Fayette	6	87
East Deer	56	101
Robinson, 1st precinct	40	13
Robinson, 2d precinct	68	59
Indiana, 1st precinct	125	89
Indiana, 2d precinct	84	72
Upper St. Clair	8	81
Jefferson	88	52
North Versailles	74	60
South Versailles, 1st prec't	23	27
South Versailles, 2d prec't	19	19
South Versailles, 3d prec't	57	23
Hampton	88	38
West Deer	56	92
Forward	24	90
Totals	3,675	3,296

From these figures, and those we have heretofore given, we ascertain the exact vote, which is given in the following

RECAPITULATION.

Pittsburgh.	
Total vote for License	12,924
Total vote against License	5,190
Majority for License	7,734
Allegheny.	
Total vote for License	5,335
Total vote against License	3,130
Majority for License	2,205
Boroughs.	
Total vote for License	1,143
Total vote against License	1,027
Majority for License	116
Townships.	
Total vote for License	3,675
Total vote against License	3,292
Majority for License	383
Majority for License in cities	9,939
Majority for License in "rural" districts	499
Total in County	10,438
Total vote cast	35,716
Vote in October for Governor	42,261
Vote for President in November	34,901

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Unpleasantness at Youngstown, Ohio—The Facts in the Case—Great Excitement but no Collision.

The excitement at Youngstown, Ohio, in reference to the possession of the Liberty Railroad, still continues with no show of yielding on either side. The conflict—or rather the excitement, for it is not a conflict yet—was created in this way: The Liberty and Vienna Railroad was sold about a year ago to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, the payment to be half cash and half in bonds of the company. The Liberty and Vienna Company, composed of Messrs. Stambaugh, Struthers, Arms and Morris, of this city, a short time after claimed a non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, and the Courts allowed an injunction preventing the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company from operating the road. The injunction was dissolved on Monday afternoon, when the Liberty and Vienna party took possession of the road, tearing the track up in several places and putting a large force of men to hold it. Mr. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, brought an equally large force on Tuesday morning and a conflict seemed certain, but wiser counsels have thus far prevailed. Both parties claim the advantage. It is uncertain yet as to whether a collision can be prevented, as there is no appearance of a desire to compromise.

The latest intelligence from the scene states that the hostile parties were still menacing each other, but no overt demonstration had yet taken place. The portions of the track which had been torn up were unrepaired, but no attempt was made to destroy more. The present interesting status of affairs cannot last long, and a day or so, will, it is thought, witness a settlement of the difficulty.

FIENDISH MALICE.

Dastardly Attempt to Wreck a Train—Miraculous Escape of a Load of Passengers.

Last evening, as the Chicago mail train on the Fort Wayne road, due here at 8:35, was coming east in the vicinity of Beaver Falls, the train had a remarkable escape from an accident which might have been accompanied by most frightful results. The train had left Beaver Falls station, and was running at a tolerably rapid rate, having about gotten under headway, when the engineer's attention was attracted by some dark and suspicious looking object on the track a short distance ahead. By the headlight of the locomotive it was visible, and suspecting something wrong, he immediately attempted attempted to check up. The distance was so short and the momentum of the train too great to stop it before reaching the spot. The object, however, gave way and was pushed ahead by the wheels of the locomotive. Upon examining the object the engineer found it to be an iron rail laid squarely across the track, evidently with the intention of throwing off the train. The cars were crowded with passengers, many of whom were ministers returning from the Conference at Salem. The scene which the cowardly perpetrator had chosen ensued the most terrible results had his fiendish purpose succeeded. The passengers were not informed of the affair until assured that the danger was over. The feeling among them may be imagined.

...On Friday last recurred the vernal equinox, and its reputation for variety was fully sustained. The day and night is of equal length, the sun rising at six o'clock in the morning and setting at six in the evening. From this time the sun will recede from the equator until the 21st day of June, the summer solstice, when the days will have reached their greatest length. From that time the action of the earth will cause an approach of the sun to the equator until the autumnal equinox, and the nights will continue to lengthen until the winter solstice. Now that the usual equinox has passed, fair weather may be expected, and the gardener is measurably assured in putting the seeds for early vegetables in the ground. A few more weeks now and the daisy, and the daffodil, and the crocus will open their petals under the genial sunshine of the spring, the happy and welcome harbingers of the season of flowers, and the forerunners of the harvest of fruits and cereals which a kind Providence has given to the dwellers upon the earth.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

How a Farmer Bought Three Hundred Pounds of Cement—Signing an Order—The Sequel to the Transaction.

Yesterday morning Henry Wolf, a farmer living in Ohio township, appeared before Alderman McMasters and related how he was swindled out of one hundred and fifty dollars, by the notorious note game and agency business. It is somewhat queer that men living in this county, where so many newspapers abound, should be "green" enough to bite at the agency bait. He states that he believes the parties to be D. McDonald and T. F. Holmes alias Meek, now in the Butler county jail awaiting a trial for the same offense. It appears that these men stopped at his house, introduced themselves as agents for a Roofing Company in Cleveland, and after dickering with him for some time, offered to send him three hundred pounds of cement to, try if he would sign an order, which same he did to his sorrow, as he is now called upon to pay that that little bill; but worse than all, he never got that roofing cement. The Alderman thinks that with good success he may get hold of the perpetrators, but he cannot till let loose from Butler county justice. Mr. Wolf returned to Ohio township last evening vowing he will never be interviewed by an agent or agents of any kind, that he will insure his life, and erect an immense barricade before his door displaying the black flag and sign, "Agents—Beware!"

Serious Accident at a Blast Furnace.

Tuesday's Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in giving an account of an accident which happened at the Riverside Furnace, in that city, says: We heard yesterday that the furnace did *not* chill, but that the hearth gave way, Friday night—about fifty tons of iron running into the foundation below. It was of course lost, and will never be recovered. The stones of which the hearth was made were from a quarry near Martin's Ferry, and were put in place before they had time to become thoroughly seasoned. The intense heat fractured them, and it has been known for months that they were disintegrating. Friday night the great mass of molten metal broke through and ran out, as above stated. This mishap necessitated the immediate blowing out of the furnace, and the work of removing the unburned stock in the stack will be completed in three or four days. The next hearth will be made of Mount Savage fire brick, for which an order has already been forwarded. Should there be no delay in getting them, the furnace will be ready for firing again in the course of three or four weeks. It is estimated that the loss sustained by the owners will not exceed ten thousand dollars. Riverside has been in operation about thirteen months and has produced within that period nearly *twenty thousand tons* of iron—the greatest product, we believe, of any furnace in the country.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute—Meeting Next Week.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute will be held in the hall of the Fourth ward School house, on Penn avenue, next week, commencing Monday morning and ending Friday evening. This convocation is composed of all the teachers in the public schools in the county outside of the city of Pittsburgh, every teacher being required by law to be present.

The exercises of the coming institute promise to be quite interesting. A glance over the programme prepared indicates that in addition to the regular discussions, etc., connected with the regular teacher's work, there will be lectures from Judge Kirdpatrick, Prof. White of Ohio, Rev. W. H. Gill, Allegheny, Rev. W. S. Watkins, Pittsburgh, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of the Agricultural College, Ohio; Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Bakerstown; Rev. Mr. McKeever, of this city, and elocutionary exercises by J. Newton Gotthold, Esq.

The sessions of the institute, if the programme proves to be half as good as it would indicate, will be of interest not only to teachers, but friends of education generally.

County Controller's Report.

The annual report of Mr. Henry Warner, our County Controller, is before us, neatly printed in pamphlet form. It gives in all desirable detail, a complete exhibit of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for the year ending January 1st, 1873, including itemised records of receipts and expenditures; of appropriations for whatever purposes; tabulated statements of taxes, assessed, collected and exonorated in the wards and townships respectively. Also statements, with particulars of the funded and of the floating debt, the operations of the sinking fund and full statements of the workings of the county Work House and the county home, with tables of recapitulation under the several heads. The whole forms a complete methodical exposition of all county affairs, presented in a manner at once comprehensive and concise, and well worthy of careful examination by every taxpayer. The document is in every way creditable to Mr. Warner, attesting both his fidelity and capacity in and for the responsible and arduous duties of his office. We will, within a few days, lay this report in full before our readers, and advise them to preserve the paper containing it for future reference.

The End of the Nunns Case.

Yesterday afternoon the case of William Nunns, charged with having poisoned his wife, came up for a hearing before the Mayor. Prof. J. W. Langley testified in regard to his investigation of the stomach of the deceased, the result of which has already been published in connection with the report of the Coroner's inquest. The Professor had searched for three different kinds of poison: croton oil, vegetable and mineral poisons, but could find symptoms of the presence of neither kind mentioned. He explained the effects of the different poisons, and the possibility of finding evidence of the poison five or six days after death. He had found what he supposed to be symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, though two or three physicians, to whom this point had been referred, were unable to agree upon this question.

After hearing the testimony of the Professor the Mayor said that he supposed that the circumstances justified an investigation, but there was nothing upon which he could hold the prisoner. Nunns was accordingly discharged, and left the office in a happy frame of mind.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

Washington and Jefferson College.

The trustees of this institution convened in this city yesterday, to open the bids advertised for some time ago, but it was found that they called for something like $20,000 more than had yet been secured and available for that purpose. After some discussion, it was decided that with the present tight money market, it was not wise to proceed with the prospect of a debt. The Board, therefore, adjourned until July 1st, hoping the remaining sum needed may be secured by that time.

Election in Jacksonville.

The election for borough officers was held in Jacksonville, Indiana county on the 21st inst., with the following result:

Judge of Elections, O. H. Scott; Inspectors, J. A. Reed and J. C. McCracken; Assessor, J. M. Laughlin; Assistant Assessors, M. Shields and John Downey; School Directors, Dr. Wm. Jack and C. McCracken; Overseers of the Poor, J. B. Altman and E. Ferguson; Auditor, J. M. Laughlin; Constable, D. B. Gibson; Burgess, Wm. C. Shields; Council, J. A. Reed and J. Thomas; Borough Constable, Dr. C. C. Miller.

Killed on the Pan Handle.

Yesterday morning William Clark, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, was killed at Dennison, Ohio, by being caught between two cars while making up a train. Deceased lived in Allegheny city, and the remains were brought to his home on Jefferson street last evening. Clark was about twenty-two years of age, and unmarried. He was engaged in making up a train on which he intended to come home when the fatal accident occurred.

Another Old Subscriber.

Thomas Faull, Sen., of Brownsville, Pa., with a single exception, is our oldest living subscriber. He is 85 years old, about two years younger than the GAZETTE. His son called yesterday and paid the price of the paper for the sixtieth year of an unbroken series. He enjoys a goodly share of health and cherishes the GAZETTE as an old, tried, and faithful friend, and the GAZETTE heartily reciprocates his generous attachment. May his years be multiplied, and his death peaceful.

***We were very glad to learn yesterday that our old friend, Dr. P. D. Liscomb, of Beaver Falls, was recovering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he has been suffering for the past four weeks. The siege was long and severe, but he is now convalescing rapidly, and it is thought will be enabled to move around again in a fortnight at the farthest—a fact which will give pleasure to his many friends in Pittsburgh, as well as those at the "Falls."

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:lyW.

....Wheeling has a sensation in the shape of a two-legged horse.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A MAN in Kentucky has discovered a method of transplanting hair, so that new hair may be planted on bald places, as soon as they appear.

THE Virginia Legislature has elected 79 Judges to do the work of County Judges, districts being created to embrace all the 99 counties.

THE Chinese companies at San Francisco are now making preparation to accommodate an extensive immigration. The next steamer will bring 1,200.

NEW harbor lines are to be established in Bridgeport, Ct., which will cover an area of real estate variously estimated in value from $1,500,000 to $8,000,000.

RUFFS are becoming very large and very stiff. An engaged man complains that he can't get near his lady-love when she has one on, and would as soon think of kissing a circular saw running at full speed.

AN ingenious Yankee seamstress makes a squirrel, in his revolving cage, turn her sewing machine, and her Hibernian competitors can't understand how she manages to do long seams with 'such a little baste.'

GARDNER, Mass., with a population of 4,000, has 15 chair manufactories, giving employment to over 2,000 men, women and children. The annual product is over 2,000,000 worth, including some 200 varieties of chairs.

"A MAN may not marry his grandmother;" but there seems to have been nothing to prevent a young woman from marrying her grandfather in Indiana a fortnight ago. However, Indiana marriages never did come under ordinary rules.

MORE than 200 murders were committed in San Francisco between 1851 and 1873. In these cases, fifty persons were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, fourteen were sentenced for life, and only eleven were hanged.

NEW and remunerative gold diggings are said to have been found on the Simpson River, the northern boundary of British Columbia, about 220 miles from the coast and 2,000 miles north of San Francisco. The discoverer, a Mr. Cargotich, an old California miner, is trying to organize a company to work the mines.

ONE hundred and fifty vessels are engaged in herring fishing in Passamaquoddy Bay, and it is estimated that since the season opened, a few weeks ago, $100,000 have been paid to New Brunswick fishermen for herring they have caught. Many are needed for consumption during Lent, although, of course, cod-liver oil is better for consumption.

WHILE a clergyman in Atlanta, Ga., was extolling the excellence of charity on Sunday evening of last week, an unknown man suddenly arose from his seat, walked to the pulpit, and laid a roll of greenbacks beside the Bible. After the services he again went to the pulpit, shook hands with the clergyman, and departed, without having uttered a word.

A LADY in New Haven has for three months been suffering severe illness and almost total deprivation of speech, from a bronchial affection. She has recovered her voice in a singular manner. While in the attic of her house she was surprised by the noiseless and unexpected approach of one of the family. In her fright she suddenly cried out, and since then her articulation has been very clear and distinct.

FOUR bold burglars in Chicago entered a notorious bagnio kept by one Lizzie Moore, on Clinton street, on Monday, and taking possession of her room, and with the gentle persuasion of a pistol at her head, induced her to disclose her jewels and treasures. They thus made off with $3,000 worth of diamonds, seven dollars in greenbacks, two gold watches, bracelets, chains, &c., finishing with pocketing false curls and such other feminine attractions as were available.

A FRANKFORT (Kentucky) woman has a menagerie in her stomach. She has been ill for some time, and has become frightfully emaciated, although having all the time a voracious appetite. No cause for her illness could be discovered until she vomited a dead mouse, a few days ago, and shortly after a small live alligator. The physician thinks there are more wild beasts in her stomach, and that they are being constantly generated there, but no one has tried to explain how they came there.

HARRY BUCK, a herculean black man, has been for some time astonishing the Parisians with his feats of juggling at the National Circus in Paris. He has also been doing a large and lucrative business in the robbing line, his victims being so horribly smitten by his form and face as to leave him a wide berth for operations. The police have at last brought him to grief, and he will be transported, He should be sent to his native jungles, where he would become the lion of his tribe.

ABOUT a dozen buffalos were recently brought to Paris from Turkey-in-Asia, and after being slaughtered were sold in the meat market, realizing an average of seventeen sous a pound. This animal, remarks *Gilignani's Messenger*, is less tractable than the ox, which it resembles, is found in Asia, but is brought up in a domestic state in Italy, and led about with a rope attached to a ring passed through the nostrils. The milk of the female serves for making Parmesan cheese. The flesh is hard and of a dark color, and has a musky flavor.

AN unprecedented combat occurred at Albany last Monday. It was a fight between two goats and a man. The cunning and boldness of the animals are said to have been remarkable. They dodged about like professional pugilists; they ran between the man's legs; they jumped against his body, and, as the report says, "bucked him in all possible ways." As for the man, all he could do was to kick out wildly. The more he kicked, the more ferocious became the goats, and it is thought that they would have killed him if their owner had not by force withdrawn them from the arena.

THE cabinets of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences contain more than 6,000 minerals, 700 rocks, 65,000 fossels, 70,000 species of plants, 1,000 species of zoophites, 2,000 specimens of crustaceans, 500 species of myriapods and arachnidians, 25,000 species of insects, 20,000 species of shell-bearing mollusks, 2,000 species of fish, 800 species of reptiles, 21,000 birds, with the nests of 200 and the eggs of 1,500 species, 1,000 mammals, and nearly 900 skeletons and pieces of osteology. A new building, to cost half a million dollars, is now in process of erection.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Conneautville *Courier* gives this account of a curious accident which occurred in that township one day last week: A lady in attempting to hang an article of clothing upon an iron hook overhead in the kitchen, finding herself not quite tall enough to reach the hook, gave a jump upwards, when a ring on one of her fingers caught on the hook, leaving her hanging by the finger, her feet not touching the floor. She was perfectly powerless to extricate herself from her painful position. The finger and arm were badly wrenched and were quite painful for some time, but no other injury resulted.

MRS. STILES, the wife of a wealthy banker at Fredonia, N. Y., heard a burglar in the room where the safe was kept last Sunday night, and, quietly rising from bed, she took a revolver and went down to interview him. He was kneeling in front of the safe, and, seeing her coming, he raised his arm to throw a billet of wood at her, but a bullet through his arm spoiled his aim; then he tried to draw his own pistol, but another shot determined him upon flight, and he fled, the bullets from the woman's pistol pattering merrily against his back. He hasn't been caught yet; but the woman thinks they can tell him by the sunlight shining through him.

ANOTHER English prize-fighter has experienced religion and been converted to total abstinence—the great Bendigo of Nottingham, the record of whose many achievements is to be found in many a volume of "Bell's Life." Mr. Bendigo now preaches, and in one of his recent discourses said to some of his old associates: "Well, my friends, I am still going on in the road, and I like it very well. I shan't come among you again, I think. I have been away from God a great while, just like that cove, the prodigal son, did from his father; but he's taken to me again. I'm respectable now, and in good company, and God takes care of me. I have been fighting for the devil for thirty-four years, but I am now going to fight on the other side until I die; and I mean to go to heaven, and I hope I shall see you, one and all, in the happy land."

A STORY is told of a French gentleman, who, having lost the bulk of his property through the rascalities of friends in whom he trusted, crowned it all by the loss of his mental balance, and for the remainder of his days found his only delight in riding in omnibuses and passing fares from passengers to the driver, taking care when change was returned to add to it a sou or two from his own pocket and watch the effect on the receiver. In nine cases out of ten, as the story goes, the passenger, counting over his change and finding as he supposed that the driver had cheated himself would look bewildered for a moment and then pocket the change with a quiet chuckle. The special delight of the lunatic was in satisfying himself in this way that nine-tenths of his fellow-men were dishonest if they only had the opportunity.

PERSONAL.

JAY GOULD wants $50,000,000 to enable him to retire in comfort. Modest man.

REV. JOB DICKINSON, brother of Anna, preaches in an up-town M. E. Church in New York.

MRS. LINCOLN, accompanied by her son Robert T., has arrived in Chicago from New York.

REV. DR. W. H. FURNESS has been pastor of the First Unitarian Society of Philadelphia for twenty years.

MRS. COMMODORE VANDERBILT is a sister of the wife of Bishop McTyre, of the Methodist Church, South.

AMADEUS announced his abdication to Victor Emmanuel by the loconic telegram: —"All is over; I will write."

SOUTHERN papers are beginning to urge the removal of Jefferson Davis's disabilities, so that he may be sent to Congress.

MISS STOKER, a young lady of Piqua, O., fell dead of disease of the heart last Sunday while on her way to be baptized by immersion.

THE indications are that Robert E. Lee, Jr., son of the late General Lee, will be nominated for Governor of Virginia by the Democrats.

MISS EDITH FISH, daughter of the Secretary of State, has just made her debut in Washington, and shares the honors with Miss Nellie Grant.

A BUSINESS-LIKE young lady of twenty-two, in Waterloo, Mich., got $11,000 cash in hand from her bridegroom of eighty before the marriage ceremony.

A MOUNTAIN settler in Tennessee learned for the first time, the other day, that Davy Crockett was dead, and he sat down on a log and cried like a child.

MRS. MCGLYNN, of Omaha, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She was so mad when the physician sewed it up for her that she stuck a knife in him, and it is expected he will die.

THE Count Joannes has been awarded $750 for the alleged libel by the New York *Times*. He wanted $75,000, and though the jury refused him that money, they gave him pretty nearly all the figures.

J. WINSLOW JONES, of Portland, Maine, who ran seventeen factories in Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, putting up green corn for the canned fruit trade, has failed for $196,000, and has 1,017 creditors.

A SILLY fool of a lover at Des Moines draws blood from his arm, and uses it in place of ink to write to his girl. Ten to one that he don't pound her with the stove-handle in less than a year after marriage.

A BROTHER of the young Duchesse de Luynes, the announcement of whose contemplated marriage with the Duc d'Aumale is making a stir in Paris, served in the Confederate army under Gen. Beauregard.

"EXTRA BILLY" SMITH, formerly Governor of Virginia, is among the candidates for a nomination for a renewal of honor, together with R. M. T. Hunter, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Robert E. Lee, son of the General, and others.

ALBERT S. KEELER, the lad who murdered the Spencer girl in Syracuse, N. Y., and was himself killed by a train of cars while attempting to escape, was from North Troy, Vt., where his mother, a widow, at present resides.

MISS HOSMER'S monument to Miss Falconer, a young English lady who died in Rome, has been placed in the church of St. Andrea della Fratte, in that city, and is the only sculpture by an American artist to be found in any of the Italian churches.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has given another $500,000 for the erection of a school for girls on the Moravian Church grounds at New Dorp, Staten Island. It is to be on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., also endowed by Vanderbilt.

A NOTABLE death occurred at Williamantic, Conn., last week, the "last of the Mohicans" having died there in the person of Lenore Uncas, grandson of the great Narraganset Chief Uncas. He was a noted hunter and fisherman, and was seventy years old at the time of his death.

A DETROIT negress allowed a gentleman of that city to name her baby the other day, in consideration of a two-dollar bill, and the poor little thing was christened William Henry Washington Colfax Grant Scipio Brutus Halifax Weed Joshua Lone Jack Madison Buffalo Bill Saunders.

THE late Nathan Pratt left $10,000 to the public library in Arlington, Mass., $10,000 to the high school, and $5,000 to the poor widows' fund in the same town. Bequests were also make to several charitable institutions elsewhere, the whole amount thus distributed being $40,500.

MR. JOHN FISK, of Webster, N. H., is 84 years of age, and he gives a list of people in that town over 70 years old, embracing forty-nine names. Of this list there are nineteen persons between 70 and 75; eleven between 75 and 80; ten between 80 and 85; four from 85 to 90, and 5 over 90. The oldest person is Ruth Corser, 94 years.

THE late James L. Reynolds, of Chicago, left $10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, $1,000 to the American Bible Society, $1,000 to the American Tract Society, $1,000 to the Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $1,000 to the Philadelphian Episcopal Evangelical Knowledge Society, 1,000 to the American Sunday-school Union, $5,000 to the Episcopal American Church Missionary Society, and $5,000 to the Philadelphia Episcopal Evangelical Education Society.

THE Emperor William, of Germany, is in many respects a fortunate sovereign. Though in his sixty-fourth year when he ascended the throne, he has had a reign of twelve years; has given Prussia the preeminence in Germany which Austria once enjoyed, and driven Austria from the German confederation; has risen from kingly to imperial dignity; has ended, for some time at least, the apprehensions of trouble from his French neighbors, and has restored to Germany the districts on the west side of the Rhine seized by France two hundred years ago, besides effecting important annexations at the expense of Denmark. Much of this prosperity is owing to the genius of Bismarck, but the Monarch, who completed his seventh-sixth year on Saturday, deserves not a little of the credit of his country's progress.

SENATOR BROWNLOW is thus described by the Lynchburg *Virginian*:—"As announced by telegraph, Senator Wm. G. Brownlow passed though this city Sunday morning, on the 4:20 train, *en route* to his home in Knoxville, Tennessee. To see him one would wonder what keeps him alive. Thin, pale and emaciated, and shaking with palsy, the poor old man, deprived of motion, was borne from the Orange to the Tennessee train by the assistance of three gentlemen, and as carefully seated as though he were a wounded soldier borne from the sanguinary conflict. He was cleanly shaved, attired in a black suit, and wore a white slouch hat drawn over his forehead. He is, to all outward appearance, a human wreck, and it is more than probable that he has made his last visit to the Senate Chamber. But it wouldn't be safe, notwithstanding, to bet on Brownlow's dying within any given time."

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig continues very quiet, with no disposition on the part of importers to press goods, as the stocks continue light and little or none on the way. The threatened strikes have the tendency to deter consumers from entering the market, and their purchases are altogether to meet present needs; we quote Eglinton $55, Glengarnock $56@58, Gartsherries $60, and Coltness $65; we note sales of 100 tons Glengarnock, from yard at $58, cash; 100 do Eglinton at $56, and 500 do Glengarnock, and 500 do Eglinton at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. For American Pig the market is steady and firm at $50 for No. 1, No. 2 and Grey Forge, which have been somewhat neglected, have been in more inquiry, and sales have been made of 4,500 tons Gray Forge, at the furnace, at about $40, part time; 100 do No. 1 Carbon $50; 100 do No. 2 do $47, and 100 do No. 2 Thomas, $48. New English Rails have been in more inquiry; about 2,000 tons 56 lb have changed hands at $76 gold, which is considerably below cost of importation. New American Rails quiet at $80@85 currency, without sales. Old English are in good inquiry, with sales of 300 tons D. H., to arrive, at $50, time and interest added; 300 do T., $55, cash. In Scrap, we only hear of small parcels at about $55@57.50, from yard.

WOLVERHAMPTON, March 13.—The prices of most finished iron are declared up 20s. Bars, which were £15 last week, are £16 to-day. Pig iron is up 10s. All mine hot blast are £5 10s. and cold blast £9 10s@10. An offer of £1,000 for 1,000 tons of new mine coal has been rejected; 17s freely offered for small and large mixed for blast purposes. Ironstone, 20s. Two thousand colliers being on strike three days has reduced the output ten thousand tons. Coal blast furnaces, foundries and forges are making hardly half their usual qualities.—London News.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Pig iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4½-10c per lb, and nails at $6.25 per keg.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Shipping List says: There has been a fair demand the past two or three days, but the market cannot by any means be called active. Manufacturers are purchasing only for immediate wants, in consequence of their inability to realize on goods, and the closeness of money. Foreign is still inactive, but holders are firm and demand full prices. The sales comprise 11 bales super pulled, 32; 6,000 lbs. Texas at 22; 8,000 lbs. tub-washed 58; 30,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan Fleeces, 50@52 for medium and 55@57 for X and XX; 12,000 lbs. do, 12,000 lbs. Kentucky Combing, 16 bales mixed, 400 do., super pulled, 5,000 lbs. combing do., 124 bales spring California, 20 do. Fall California, 30,000 lbs. do. and 20 bales Cape, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA March 26.—There is more doing, but prices are without material change. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 57@60; X, 57@59c; medium, ¼ and ⅜ blood, 57@58c; coarse, 53@55c. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine, 55@58c; medium, 57@58c; coarse, 50@55.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far, especially of good stock intended for sale here, have been light, and the indications are that they will continue so during the balance of the week; in point of quality there is little or no change, the great proportion consisting of common and medium—there were only one or two small lots that could be denominated prime. With an increased demand, caused by more favorable advices from the east, trade is more active, and prices, as compared with last week, are ⅛ to ¼ of a cent higher, and the supply of prime stock is not equal to the wants of buyers; thus far there have been no sales above 6.90, but a few lots of prime to extra shipping steers, averaging 1,400@1,500 lbs would bring 7 to 7½; However, in consequence of the diminished supply, all grades are selling more readily and at better prices; the market up to this writing has been in sellers favor, and they, realizing the situation, did not hesitate long in putting up prices, knowing that the supply was short, and that there would be an increased demand. Most of the cattle thus far have been taken by New York buyers; there is a pretty full delegation in attendance from Philadelphia, but up to this writing they have bought sparingly, being disposed to hold back in hopes of increased arrivals, and there is still another reason for their backwardness, they want to wait until the York men get all they want and get out of the way as it was the York men who ran up prices.

Extra 1,500 steers, fat and smooth and of good quality, may be fairly quoted at 7¼@7¾, but as already intimated, but a limited number could be sold at these figures; prime 1,400@1,500, 6¾@7; 1,350@1,400, 6¾@6¾; 1,200@1,350, 6@6¾; good fat cows 1,000@1,100, 5½@5¾; good 1,000@1,100 steers 5½@5¾; rough mixed stock, such as old cows, stags, etc., 4@4½. There was an increased number of bulls, but they did not sell very fast at much of an advance, may be quoted at 3½@4½ for common to good. There is some inquiry for stockers and but few offering, as they are worth as much in Chicago as they will bring here.

It is worthy of remark that while Buffalo is and has been all along, getting her full quota of cattle, the receipts here within the past few weeks have dropped off almost one-half. There are several causes assigned for this to some of which we shall refer. In the first place there has been a great scarcity of cars at Chicago and other points, and this of course was not without its effect in turning stock that would have been shipped this way, over to the northern route; then it is alleged that stock after having been shipped, has delayed on the road, arriving at its destination behind time, and in consequence in bad condition. There is still another cause assigned: the northern roads furnish drovers, who ship stock over their road, with free passes, while those who come this way have to pay full fare, and there is no doubt but what this has its effect. The northern roads take especial care, it is said to have plenty of cars, get their stock through on time, which is a very important matter to shippers, and as already stated, are not so tenacious about giving passes.

SHEEP.

The arrivals up to this writing have been unusually light, twenty car loads, and with an increased demand, the market is active and prices as compared with last week, are up fully half a cent per lb, and even at the advance the supply is not equal to the demand. There were very few in the pens unsold at noon to-day while none of the buyers were full; this day week most of the Philadelphia men had about all the sheep bought they wanted, while to-day, they had scarcely any; of the twenty cars on sale, 8 were taken by one buyer, Erisman, for New York, and he would have taken as many more of he could have got them. Pierce, of Philadelphia, says that if he had the sheep here that he bought in this market last week, they would make him fifteen hundred dollars. We mention this to show how great a change will sometimes take place in a very short time and when it is not looked for. There were no clipped sheep on sale this week, owing, no doubt, to the change in the temperature; in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 4 to 5½c for common to extra. It is said they sell quicker east than wooled sheep in consequence of the low price of pelts and unsatisfactory condition of the wool market.

Quotations for fine wool sheep may be fairly given as follows: 90@110 lbs., 6¾@7¾c; prime, 85@90 lbs, 6¾@6¾; good, 75@80 lbs, 5¾@6c. Hazlewood and Blackstock sold 3 cars of good mixed wool, western, 94 lbs, at 6¾c; 1 car fine wool, 85 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car open wool, 11 lbs, at 6.90; 1 car do 110 lbs at 6¾. Saddler Havens & Co sold 4 cars of extra fine wool, Ohio, 114 lbs, to Erisman at 7¾c.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and with a steady demand the market is firm and prices are still tending upward. Yorkers have advanced 20@25 cents per cwt. within the past two days, selling to-day at 5¼@5¾, for fair to prime. Prime heavy hogs continue very scarce and prices are higher, there was nothing sold above 6 to-day, but a few extra lots would have sold readily at 6¼@6¾.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market continues strong, and the supply, especially of good shipping stock, is scarcely adequate to the demand, although, in regard to prices, there is no quotable change as compared with yesterday. As noted in our last report, the receipts, both of local and through stock, have been unusually light for several weeks past, and this may be attributed, in part at least, to a scarcity of cars in the west, both on the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne roads, which has caused shipments to be made east by other routes that would have come this way, combined transportation could have been obtained. The consequence is that the offerings in this market have fallen off very materially, which of course, makes it undesirable for buyers, because they are obliged to pay outside figures, and then are not able to get the kind of stock they want, and if it continues it will damage business, as they will seek other markets—where they will be afforded an opportunity of making selections, of obtaining the kind suited to their wants. Different buyers want different kinds of stock; some have a trade for prime heavy cattle; others, again, want common and medium, and it is desirable, therefore, to have at least a fair supply, in order to attract a full attendance of buyers.

Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers, fat and smooth, of which there was a very limited supply, may be quoted at 7@7¾; prime 1,300, 6¾@6¾; prime 1,200, 6@6¾; good 1,000@1,100, 5½@5¾.

SHEEP.

The supply continues very meagre and with a steady demand prices are very firm and well sustained; as noted in our report of yesterday, there has been advance of fully half a cent per lb as compared with last week, and even at the advance the supply is not equal to the demand. Extra fine wool, 95@100 lbs, quoted at 6¾@7¾c; 85 to 90 lbs, 6¾@6¾; good 75 to 80 lbs, 5¾@6c. Open wool sheep ¼ to ½ a cent less according to quality.

HOGS.

There is a continued steady demand and with no increase in the supply, prices are and well sustained. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs, 6@6¾c; same grades of Yorkers, 5¾@5¾c.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Tribune says: We have had a more satisfactory flour market the past week than for some weeks previous, but the demand has not been so active as during the early part of January and February, when dealers purchased in excess of their immediate wants. This week they have stocked themselves liberally, and this, with a falling off in the receipts of winter wheat extras has given sellers some advantage, more especially in grades valued at $8.25@9.75 per brl. The absence of a good assortment of shipping brands at prices within the limits of European and West India orders, has greatly restricted the business of the week. The weather of late has not been favorable for the growing crop; the nights have been too cold for the plant, and this has induced farmers to deliver less freely than during the month of February. The offerings of fancy brands of Minnesota have been extremely light, owing mainly to the want of cars at the West to move them. Good spring wheat extras have sold well and close firmer. We have reduced our stocks slightly during the week, and the assortment is far less desirable than a month since. From this time up to the next crop we must depend largely upon spring wheat brands than usual during the warm weather. Good No. 2 and superfine have been in fair demand, but at variable prices, the latter quite irregular, the former firm under a good inquiry from the British Provinces. Choice family extras were quite freely offered on Monday and Tuesday, but since then they have not been offered to any extent and are steadier. The fact of flour being relatively much higher at the West than here induces most holders to part with their stocks sparingly, and winter wheat brands were held with much confidence at the close. The exports of the week are 14,029 barrels against 7,525 brls the corresponding week last year. To-day the flour market is quiet, the low grades steady. Medium grade stronger, but the business light. No. 2 and superfine in moderate demand. At the close there is a fair demand; good lines of shipping extras are scarce and wanted, amber wheat extras are very firm and fairly active, sales of 3,700 brls.

This day week we left our wheat market quite dull and very tame under the less favorable and unexpected Liverpool advices; since then we have had much variableness. On Saturday there was no inquiry of moment, the prices at which it is chiefly held being above the limits of most orders, and the absence of any freight room of moment very effectually blocked the export trade. Monday a more hopeful feeling prevailed early in the day, under more the encouraging foreign advices, but the market closed very quiet, owing to the absence of any export inquiry, and the little freight room that was offered was taken at easier rates. Later in the week we had much better local demand, and this, with the more favorable private advices from Liverpool, gave quite an impulse to the market, and higher prices have since been obtained, the business almost entirely confined to the home trade. It is more and more apparent every week that our domestic wants will prove large, considerably in excess of last year, up to next harvest. We allude more especially to the wants of the Middle States, and it is therefore fortunate for us that the northwest had a larger surplus than last year, but it should not be forgotten she will require a much larger quantity for seed than ever before. Since our last we are in receipt of many letters from the winter wheat growing States, and learn from them that farmers have parted with what little they can spare until they know the result of the frost upon their winter wheat. In some sections we learn it has been injured by the frost, but it is too early to form any opinion of the probable result. Our advices from London of considerable purchases of floating cargoes of wheat for the continent, we regard as very important, showing, as it does, the absence of any surplus of wheat in France or Germany, and what little they have it is very evident cannot be drawn out, unless much higher prices are bid. The weather in Great Britain has been favorable to the crop of wheat, and the farmers' deliveries have proved quite as large as expected, as they hold much less than usual at this season of the year. Our stock of wheat on the 15th last, proved to be some 20,000 bushels more than we estimated in our last. Winter wheat, since Monday, has been held with much confidence, and is in limited supply. The exports of the week are 43,163 bushels, against 29,122 bushels the corresponding week last year. To-day holders of spring wheat are quite firm, but the demand for export is limited and local millers are not buying to any extent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 103 cars to arrive, 2,485; total for the week 6,953. ... [illegible] ... The only sales to-day were 32 ... steers, 1,334 at $6.75; 35 Ohio cows, 1,100 to 1,040 at $4.75; 18 State cows, 1,261, at $4.75; 40 Michigan steers, 1,084 to 1,044 lbs, $5.75; 15 State stillers, 1,094 lbs, $4.62½; 33 Canada steers, 1,190 to 1,227 lbs, $5.62½, 5.75; ... Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week 6,400; market slow at yesterday's advance; sales of 200 Wisconsin sheep of 77 lbs at $7; 174 Michigan sheep, 100 lbs, $7; 137 Missouri sheep, 110 lbs, $6.75. Hogs: receipts to-day 1,800 head; total for the week 14,300; no stock in pens for sale; prices a shade stronger than yesterday; sales of 200 Illinois hogs of 140 lbs at $5.75; desirable hogs $5.60@5.85; a choice load would have commanded 6c this morning.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Beeves to-day: 60 cars at Communipaw, 30 at One Hundredth street and 34 at Weehawken, making 1,200, and completing 6,700 this week, against 6,932 last week; demand good; prices a shade better, or 10¾@11½c Texans; 12@14c medium to prime natives; everything sold off; 12 cars Texas, 950 lbs, 10¾c, 56 lbs per cwt; 6 cars fat do, 8¾@6¾ cwt, 11¾c, 57 pounds per cwt, and 13 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 12@14c, with a lot western bulls at 6@6¾c. Sheep; not plenty; 2,900 to-day, making 5,350 this week, against 11,500 last week; prices fully sustained; trade not active; most of the sales at 7@8¾c; stock running good; 2 cars State, 8¾ lbs, 7¾c; 1 car Michigan, 96 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car State, 93 lbs, 8c; 2 cars, 104 to 110 lbs, 8¾c; spring lambs sell well; moderate arrival—worth $5@11 each. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,300 head; making 23,600 since Saturday, against 22,300 last week; the market rules very firm at higher prices; nothing selling alive; city dressed 7¾@8c.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Cattle: receipts 2,798; market active and prices strong for all grades; choice native steers sold freely at a range of $5.75@6.30; fair to good well fatted steers, average 11 to 12½ cwt, at $4.75@5.65; good corn fed Texans $4.40@5.10; two small lots extra steers, averaging over 1,400 lbs, sold at $6.50@7.00; shipments yesterday 208. Hogs: receipts 8,963; market active, strong and 10c higher; sales ranging from $5.10 to $5.50, outside for extra smooth lots averaging 250 lbs; shipments 7,716.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cattle more active and a shade higher; very best on sale to-day 6¾@6¾c; that generally rated first quality 5¾@6¾c; medium or good fair quality 4¾@5¾c; receipts 923; sales 896. Hogs ¼c higher and in good demand; corn fed 7¾@7¾c; receipts 1,600. Sheep: light supply; fair demand; ¼c higher; 5@6¾c for fair to prime; 8c for extra; receipts 3,960.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Hogs better at $4.90@5.70. Cattle steady and unchanged; Texan $4.75@4.25; native cows and heifers $2.25@4.25; steers $3@6.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The weather continues too cold for an active spring business. Commission houses generally are quiet, except in prints. The market for domestic cottons is unchanged and firm. Polka Spot prints are very brisk with agents and jobbers. Ginghams are active. Plain American dress fabrics are selling very freely from jobbers' stocks, and many makes are sold up by agents. Shawls, skirts and woolens are quiet. Foreign dress goods are active; low-grade black silks are selling very low at auction.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

A TRIUMPHANT RECORD.

In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course unascertainable, but it is a well-known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

MARRIED.

LOCKHART—GORMLEY—At the house of the officiating minister, Allegheny, March 14, 1873, by Thomas Sproull, D. D., ROBERT LOCKHART and MARIA GORMLEY, both of Temperanceville.

DIED.

COOPER—At the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York, on Thursday morning, March 20, 1873, in the 17th year of his age, THOMAS BLAIR COOPER, son of the late Colonel James M. Cooper, of Allegheny City.

MORGAN—On Tuesday March 18, at 12 o'clock P. M., JOHN WESLEY MORGAN, aged 24 years.

McCLURE—On Thursday, March 20, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of disease of the brain, Capt. WM. G. McCLURE, in the 39th year of his age.

JOYCE—On Wednesday, March 19th, 1874, ELIZABETH JOYCE, aged 74 years.

KAY—SADIE E. KAY, youngest daughter of J. F. and M. K. Kay, on Thursday, March 20, 1873, at the residence of her parents, at Kirsch's Station on the P. W. & B. R. R., of injuries received from falling off a house in June last.

ADAMS—March 21, at 8 A. M., Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, of McKeesport, Pa.

NEAL—On Saturday morning, March 22d, Mrs. MARGARET NEAL, in the 58th year of her age.

FAUDERSMITH—On Saturday, March 22d, 1873, SUSANNAH C. FAUDERSMITH, aged 74 years.

SEMPLE—At eight o'clock Monday morning, March 24th, 1873, of pneumonia, JOHN B. SEMPLE, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

ROSE—On Sunday morning, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John D. Mahon, Philadelphia, AGNES M. ROSE, daughter of the late W. J. Rose, and Mary L. Ross, in her 18th year.

CALHOUN—On Tuesday morning, March 25th, 1874, at 4½ o'clock, infant son of Robert and Margaret Calhoun.

THOMAS—On Tuesday morning, March 24th, at 3½ o'clock, FREDDY, infant son of William and Maria Thomas, aged 14 months.

FALOON—On Tuesday evening, March 25, 1873, at 7.15 o'clock, WILLIAM JOHN FALOON, in the 21st year of his age.

RICHARDS—On Tuesday evening, March 25, 1873, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, W. H. Richards, corner of Penn avenue and Pearl street, Miss LOUISA E. RICHARDS, in the 59th year of her age.

WEAVER—On Tuesday, March 25th, at the residence of her husband, KATE M., wife of Joshua Weaver, a daughter of James and Catherine Lyons, in the 24th year of her age.

DONALDSON—Mrs. JANE DONALDSON, in the 80th year of her age.

CLARK—On Tuesday, March 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., MARY, wife of Patrick Clark, aged 31 years.

WILKINS—On Wednesday morning, March 26th, 1873, in the 65th year of her age, Miss SUSAN WILKINS, youngest daughter of the late John Wilkins.

McCULLY—On Wednesday, March 26th, 1873, at 10.30 A. M., JAMES McCULLY, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

EWING—On Wednesday March 26th, at his residence, Industry, Beaver county, AMOS W. EWING, M. D., in the 58th year of his age.

WILKINS—On Wednesday morning, March 26th, 1873, in the 65th year of her age, Miss SUSAN WILKINS, youngest daughter of the late John Wilkins.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, it is curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
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☞ OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
mh22:j55-d&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on SATURDAY, April 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the farm of the late William Cashdollar, containing 50 acres, 74 perches, located in Patton township, on Turtle Creek, about 2 miles from Wall station and 1½ miles from Stewart's station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, bounded, beginning at a white oak; thence by land of Clendenning ... [illegible] ... to the place of beginning.

On said farm is a good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with a cellar; a good Barn; new Grainery and Stable, with other outbuildings; two good Limestone Quarries; two excellent Apple Orchards; a young Peach Orchard, &c.

The land is of the best for farming or gardening and is well watered, having two never failing springs.

TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years.

Persons desiring to attend the sale will be met at Wall station on the arrival of Wall's accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 10:20 A. M., by conveyance, which will take them up and return them without charge.

mh27:d4-S ELIAS CASHDOLLAR.

TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants. Cut Flowers in every design.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

Catalogues free. mh7:o&w

WORKING CLASS

MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instruction and valuable package of goods sent by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich street, New York. mh25:j77

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Grocers and Druggists.
mh29:j77-S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,

No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,

No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS $14.00, $15.00, $18.00 AND $20.00.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS fresh from Boston always found on Hand at these Houses.

The Wheat Field of America.

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm, and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

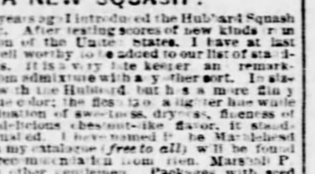
Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $6.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872,) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
jel:187-cow8 Corner Ninth street, New York.



A NEW SQUASH!

Eighteen years ago I introduced the Hubbard Squash to the public. After testing scores of new kinds from every section of the United States, I have at last found one well worthy to be added to our list of standard varieties. It is a very late keeper and remarkably free from admixture with any other sort. In size it averages with the Hubbard, but has a more flinty shell of a blue color; the flesh is of a lighter hue while in its combination of sweetness, dryness, fineness of grain and delicious chestnut-like flavor, it stands alone—unequaled. I have named it the Marblehead Squash. In my catalogue (*free to all*) will be found letters of recommendation from men. Marshall P. Wilder and other gentlemen. Packages with seed sufficient for six hills, with full directions for cultivation, 25 cents each; five for $1.00. Dealers supplied at the usual discount.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.
mh15:180-S

"CHEERFUL VOICES" FOR SCHOOLS.	There is no mistake about	"GEMS OF STRAUSS!!" ALL BUY IT.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS.

the remarkable character of this MODEL INSTRUCTION BOOK. From the first it has taken the lead, selling largely, and eliciting high commendations from those well qualified to judge. Musical Writers for the papers say:—"Likely to become as popular as Richardson's." "The very book!"—"Among notices, every article has justly placed it far above any similar book."—"Attracts and allures the pupil."—"Overflowing with pure melodies." Price $2.50. For sale everywhere.

"SPARKLING RUBIES" FOR SAB. SCH'LS.	Oliver Ditson & Co Boston. Ch. H. Ditson & Co 711 Bd'way N.Y.	"MUSICAL TREASURE!" ALL TRY IT!

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY

AND MACHIME WORKS.

W. T. ANDERSON,

(Late Anderson & Frevvogel, and Successor to S. S. Fowler.)

IRON FOUNDER,

GRIST AND SAW MILL FURNISHER,

Manufacture Jas. Rany's Patent Turret-Cased Turbin Water Wheels.

ROLLING MILL AND MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MACHINE WORK GENERALLY ACCURATELY COMPLETED. Catalogue of Gearing and Pulleys furnished on application.

No 39 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh15-8

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.

Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON.
Sign of the Big Gun,
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IMPORTANT FRENCH

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tubercles

RADICALLY CURED

With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.

Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.

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mh10:167-MWF&S

WEST POINT

BOILER WORKS,

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Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.
mh1:x22-d&W

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market price.

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mh1:g86-d&cowS 137 Liberty street.

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SAMUEL DUFF........TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
fe6:23-MTH&S DUFF & CAMPBELL.

WHISKERS.

One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. mh15:j7

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS

wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at works for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. se4:j94-

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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Are offering some special bargains in

NEW SPRING GOODS

At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 15c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 20c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 25c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 37½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 50c, NEW SPRING GOODS.

In every department we are offering some

Special Bargains.

At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish

Bleached Muslins,

Worth 16c.

At 16c, the best value in

BLEACHED MUSLINS

In the Market.

At 25 cents,

New Wide Plaids,

For Children's Dresses.

At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,

Extra good bargains.

Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.

We ask particular attention to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Prices from 20 cents to $1.

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
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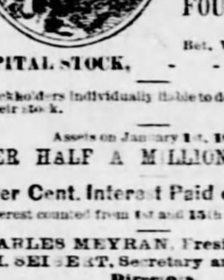

GERMANIA SAVING BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH AVE.,

Bet. Wood & Market.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $150,000

Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.

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OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.

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This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. TTHS-S

CARPETS.

The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.

OIL CLOTHS.

The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.

Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis all forms of Hernia and Rapture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

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mal:19-8

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Toledo, Ohio.
mal:9 8

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of AMOS SUTTON, late of Forward township, Allegheny county, dec'd., been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
FRISBEE WALL, Administrator,
Monongahela City P. O., Pa.
March 27, 1873. mh28:j80

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MILLER late of the township of Snowden, Allegheny county deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are to make payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to
PHILLIP SIMMONS, Administrator,
Library P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.
February 15, 1873. fe19:n4 8

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOHN D. McCORMICK, late of Moon township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to
JAMES McCORMICK,
BAZALUL MEEK.
mh5:144-8 Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters of Administration have been granted to the T. A. PATTERSON and Wm. McKimins on the estate of JAMES SANDS, dec., deceased, of Plum township, Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
T. A. PATTERSON,
WM. McKIMINS,
New Texas, Allegheny Co., Pa.
February 25, 1873. mal:114-8

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se13

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Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury will buy bonds in April as follows:

April 9	$500,000
April 23	500,000

and will sell gold as follows:

April 3	$1,500,000
April 10	1,500,000
April 17	1,500,000
April 24	1,500,000

In relation to the practice of borrowing bills of exchange which has been resorted to in New York to so large an extent in the last three months, the London Times has a strong editorial opposing the practice, and concludes by declaring that in all such affairs the ultimate break-up can only be a question of time, and it will depend upon the prudence of bank managers and shareholders as to the side of the Atlantic in which the consequences are to fall.

As an indication of the excited condition of the finances of the country we need but refer to the fact that yesterday money ruled so close in New York that as high as 280 per cent. per annum was paid by operators. Of course these rates are only paid by speculators, but even that class cannot endure such a frightful rate. The bad effect of such a condition of affairs is that it causes increased burdens to be imposed upon all classes of legitimate business. The remedy for this state of affairs is only to be found in free banking. No such rates can be attained in England simply because the Bank of England, with its unlimited power of circulation, is a perpetual menace to speculators and deters them from entering upon such reckless ventures as can be successfully accomplished here.

Instructions for the exchange and redemption, after April 1, 1873, for sums of not less than $20, or its multiple, of all old copper-bronze and copper-nickel cents, heretofore authorized by law, have been issued by the Treasury Department. They provide for the exchange at par, at the mint in Philadelphia, of all such coins authorized by the sixteenth section of the Coinage act of 1873, and for their redemption in lawful money in similar sums at the mint, and by all Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, the expense of transportation on the old coin and currency paid therefor to be borne by the party sending it, and that on the new coin by the United States.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$72 50
Allegheny National Bank	79 00
Artisan's Deposit Bank, $30 paid in	30 00

The Philadelphia Ledger says: The money market on Saturday was quiet with a moderate inquiry for loans. We quote first class two-name paper at 10½@12 per cent. collateral loans at 10@10½, and to first class houses on demand at 6 per cent. Round about the Stock Exchange there was a more pacific feeling and seemingly fewer in want of money. Fortunately there is not a very large demand from the regular customers of the banks at this time, the general inactivity of business requiring comparatively little money to keep them along comfortably. The supply continues short and the banks are now more anxious to strengthen their condition than to increase their loans.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117⅞	117⅞
U. S. Sixes—1881	119⅝	116
" —coupons		117⅞
5-20—1862	117	116
5-20—1864	113	115
" 1865		116
" 1865 new	116⅞	114⅞
" 1867	117⅞	116⅞
" 1868—coupons		116
10-40s		112
10-40s—coupons	111⅞	112
Currency 6's		112
New 5 per cents		114⅞

RAILWAYS.

	Opening.	Closing.
New York Central	100	101⅞
Erie	64⅞	64⅞
B. H. & E.	3⅞	4⅞
C. C. & I. C.		38⅞
St. Paul	58	59⅞
Do. preferred	73⅞	75⅞
Michigan Southern	91⅞	92⅞
Do. Central	104⅞	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	
Rock Island	113⅞	114⅞
North Western, Common	75	77
Do. preferred	85	88⅞
Pacific Mail	55⅞	56⅞
Western Union Telegraph	83	84⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅞	45⅞
Union Pacific	35⅞	35⅞
Toledo & Wabash	72	73⅞
Fort Wayne	92⅞	92⅞
Harlem	135⅞	137

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	58
Reading	57⅞
United Cos.	120
Oil Creek	31⅞
Lehigh Valley	59
Philadelphia & Erie	25⅞
Lehigh Navigation	37⅞
Pittsburgh 5s	71⅞
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91⅞
Central Transportation	48⅞

NEW YORK, April 1, 1873.

The situation in financial circles to-day was marked by less excitement than yesterday, but until late in the day there was very little improvement as far as money was concerned. The early loans were at ⅛@¼ per day and interest, later the stringency lessened, and during the afternoon the most of the business was at ⅛@¼ per day. After bank hours the rate eased up, and loans were made at ⅛@¼ per cent. Strong appeals have been made for assistance from the Treasury, and rumors were circulated during the day that the secretary had deposited legal tenders with National banks for the purpose of loaning out to ease money, and that he would sell extra gold and buy additional bonds, leaving the proceeds in the banks. The latest information was that the President, before leaving for New York, had a long interview with Richardson, and that it is reported $10,000,000 legal tenders were placed in the New York sub-Treasury. The reports, though seemingly possessed of some authenticity, could not be reliably confirmed. They, however, had a marked effect on the money market late in the day and occasioned considerable rise in stocks. No failures were announced in Wall street, although brokers say many margins were wiped out. The banks received some gratifying remittances from the interior, and are really improving in condition. Foreign exchange continues demoralized, interfering with exports of grain, cotton, &c.; sixty days 107½@107¾; sight 108@108¾. Gold was weak and lower, the price falling from 117⅞ to 116⅞, closing at 117⅛@117¼. Large sales for Bull account were made yesterday and many short contracts cleared up. Loans to-day were made at 7 to 1-16 per day for carrying. Clearings for yesterday $ 71,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $94,000. Customs receipts $315,000. Governments broke 1@2 per cent. in the afternoon, having been sold by merchants and others unable to obtain money any other way, and closed nominal. State bonds also declined and were very dull. The stock market has been active and very irregular during the day, and owing to the great stringency in money, business was confined mainly to speculative shares. Speculation was unfavorably [illegible] per cent. early in the day and prices declined [illegible] per cent., chiefly in Panama. Erie, Wabash and Western Union, but after meridian the tone changed from bear to bull, and prices advanced ½@2 per cent., the greatest improvement being in the stocks above mentioned and Harlem, the rise being based on rumors of Treasury assistance to the money market. The wide difference between cash and regular transactions formed a marked feature of the dealings. The market closed very strong at the best prices of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 115; do '64, 115; do '65, 116; do new, 114¾; do '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 114; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 80; do new 79¾; Virginia, new, 40; do old, 42; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 90; Western Union Telegraph Company, 84¾; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 93½; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 80; American Merchants Union Express, 67¾; United States Express, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 64¾; do preferred, 72; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 106; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Northwestern, 75; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 102; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 75; Wabash, 72; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne 92¾; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton 112; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86¾; Morris & Essex, 92¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 90; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 6; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 95; Illinois Central, 110; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99¾; Hartford & Erie 4¾; Bankers' bills, 107¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 1, 1873.

APPLES—In steady demand but unchanged, ranging from $2.00@2.50 per bbl for fair to medium and $3.00@3.25 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 cents per gallon.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged, sales at $2.50 @3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—There is a continued active demand especially for the better grades, and prices are well sustained; 25@30c for medium to good, and 35@40c for prime to choice roll.

CARBON OIL—Is quotable at 15½@16c by the car load and 2@3c additional for small lots.

CHEESE—Firm with regular jobbing sales at 17@17½ for prime New York Goshen and 16@16½ for prime Ohio.

CANNED CORN—Peaches, 3lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2lb. cans, $2.50; Wins-low's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes $2.25@2.50.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 5 to 6 cents; Sides, 7@8c; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 6¾@7 for halves; mixed, 5¼@6c. Apples, 4@5. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 9@8.

EGGS—The receipts within the past 24 hours were large, and, as a consequence, prices are lower; there was no difficulty to-day in buying at 20c.

FLOUR—The stock of spring wheat flours is large and accumulating, the market is weak, and we reduce our quotations 25c per bbl. as follows: Wisconsins, $7.50@7.75; choice Minnesotas, $8. Winter wheat flours is reported firm but unchanged ranging from $8.50@8.75; it is probable, however, that they too will have to come down as there is too much difference—the masses won't pay a premium of 50@75c per brl for it. Rye flour, $5.50 @5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues dull and the market in a general way presents but little that is new or important. The receipts and offerings of wheat continue light hence prices are still maintained, ranging from $1.75@1.80 for good to choice red. Shelled Corn is reported exceedingly dull but prices are nominally unchanged. Ear Corn in light supply, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; quotable at 50@51. Oats quiet and unchanged at 44@45. Rye there is little offering and but little inquiry for it; we continue former quotations, 85@90. There is no movement in Barley, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at 85@90 for spring, and 95@1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade, so far at least as our market in concerned, is only moderate and while it is improving slowly it cannot by any means be termed active. A dispatch from New York says the high rate of gold checks the demand for groceries, and, indirectly, it is not without its effect here.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11½; Ex. C, 11; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾; Lower grades, 9¾@10¼.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23; Good to Prime, 22½@23¾c, fair 21@21¾c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 29@30c; Roasted Rio, 31b packages, 27¾c; loose, 28¾c. Roasted Java, 32.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

HAY—The market for baled is rather firmer in consequence of diminished receipts but there is no change in prices, which range from $25 to $30. Loose sold from country wagons at $30@40.

HOMINY—$4.00@4.50 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling all the way from $1.25@1.35 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 15@17c in the rough, and 18@20 in cakes.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Prime Silver Skins, 6.50@7 per barrel; good red, $5. Onion Setts, $5@6 per bushel, as to quality.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 80 to 90c per pair; dressed, 15@16c per lb. Dressed turkeys, 20@22c.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 4½@5c per lb.

POTATOES—Peach Blows scarce and in good demand; may be fairly quoted at 85@90c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14c, canvassed do., 14¾; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 8¾c, canvassed, 9c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12¾c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 18c, canvassed, 18¾c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Plain Shoulders, 7¾c; Rib Sides, 9c; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c; Clear Sides, 10c; Mess Pork, $17.50. Leaf lard: in tres, 9¾c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SHAKER CORN—13@14c per lb.

SEEDS—Trade continues slow both in Timothy and Clover; dealers generally are now quoting the former at $5.50, and the latter at $4.50, that is in a jobbing way. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $2.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 1, 1873.

Trade in Petroleum, so far at least as our market is concerned, continues very quiet and the market presents no new features worthy of special notice. Crude is still quotable at about $2.15 per brl at Parker, equal to about 6c per gallon here. Refined—on cars here, 15@15½; Philadelphia delivery, 19¾@19¾ for last half April; 19¾ for last half May. There does not seem to be much inquiry, but it is probable that sales could be made at inside quotations. The shipments of refined and receipts of crude continue heavy, from which it is evident that there has been considerable business done recently in the way of buying and selling; the shipments of the former yesterday were over 7,000 brls. and the receipts of the latter to-day footed up over 10,000 barrels.

Oil Barrels in steady demand and firm but unchanged. Country make, $1.85; city make, $1.90; 10 lb. hoops, $2.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A.V. R. R.

C. C. Beggs & Co. 104 brls to J. R. Bartlett New York.
Livingston Bro. 148 brls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 408 brls to Tack Brothers & Co. Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 249 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref Co. 653 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co., 157 brls to C. Pratt, New York.
J. A. McKee and Sons 300 brls to J. Bostwick New York.

Total	7,999

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart F & Co.	705
Brilliant O W, acct. Camden	404
American O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	456
Eagle O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	785
American O W, acct. Duncan	1034
American O W, acct. Ralph R & M	1313
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson	792
Petrolite O W, acct. O J Grier	465
Liberty O W, acct. Stevenson	467
Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M	616
Nonpareil O W, acct. J. Bushnell	459
Sunbeam G W, acct. Stewart	317
Cosmos O W, acct. McKelvy	83
Hutchison O W, acct. O. J. Grier	939
Cosmos O W, acct Grier	161
American O W, acct. Stewart	228
Hutchinson O W, acct. T. Hackett	249
Model O W, acct. Bushnell	472
Total	10,746

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Tribune says: At the date of our last weekly issue we left the wheat market strong with a fair milling demand; since then the inquiry has been more active, and with limited arrivals a further advance in the low and medium grades of flour, most holders have evinced much confidence, and have offered their wheat sparingly, and we have to note a further advance of 1@2c per bushel on spring, and a much stronger and more active market for winter wheat; the latter has been held with increased firmness, in consequence of some advance in winter wheat flour, which is arriving less freely; in January millers very generally throughout the winter wheat growing States advised their agents here that farmers held no winter wheat, expressing the wish that their flour should be held for higher figures, as they would be able to ship little if any more to New York this season; some five weeks later they write that wheat is coming out quite freely and we shall have considerable flour to send you, and this was not confined to one State at the west, but to most of them; now if their agents have held on their flour under the impression that their reports in January were correct, they can not blame anyone here if they suffered some loss on the sales made the latter part of February and early part of March. We allude to this subject now to caution millers and others to be careful as to what they write their agents here, as their interests are identical, and hence great care should be taken in obtaining correct information for New York. Our letters from the winter wheat growing States represent the supplies in the hands of farmers as now very light, and little more can be expected from them until the new crop comes in. This, we doubt not, is true of most localities. From some sections we have complaints of injury to the plant by frost, but so far these reports are confined to a few localities. The supply afloat for Great Britain at the present time is known to be considerably less than their estimated requirements, and this fact induces much firmness with our chief holders. Our present small stock is it is believed, is only sufficient to meet the wants of millers until the 1st of May, hence we cannot export much until June. An early resumption of canal navigation is not looked for as the weather is very cold and backward. Choice and fancy white wheats are extremely scarce, and No. 1 spring is in unusually limited supply, these are held higher.

The demand for flour since our last has been less active than during the previous week, and we have to note considerable irregularity in the grades under $10. Very choice family brands have been pressed on the market, have much lower, and since Tuesday have sold slowly, while choice brands of white Michigan and Indiana have been in fair demand at rather better prices. Good to choice Amber winter wheat extras have sold freely; early in the week sellers had some advantage, but since Wednesday jobbers have purchased less freely, and we have had to note considerable irregularity and less firmness in the medium grades. In spring wheat brands we have had more activity, and most grades have improved. Choice and fancy grades are scarce, and have sold promptly on arrival, and since Tuesday are better, though yesterday they sold slowly. Good No. 2 has been in good demand for the home and provincial trade, and has advanced, and superfine, under limited arrivals and a good coastwise and local inquiry, has rapidly advanced, and is scarce. The chief holders of good and choice brands of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio flour, owing to the limited production the past fortnight, have declined to yield to sell freely, and we have added somewhat to our stock of these brands. We have had some inquiry for shipping brands for the future, but we have had very few sales to note. Some 4,000 bbls. good shipping extras have changed hands for the first half of April at $7.40, and this is bid for large "lines" for all that month. The want of cars at the west to move the flour accumulated at shipping points is a serious drawback to business, but this is likely to be of short duration, as the bulk of the hog market is already marketed, and hence there will be no lack of cars the ensuing month. The exports of the week are 29,050 brls. against 6,035 brls. the corresponding week last year. To-day the inquiry for flour is light, owing chiefly to the storm, and prices of the low and medium grades are irregular. Choice and fancy Minnesotas extras are not plenty and in fair demand. Choice superfine is quite firm and is scarce. At the close the market is very dull and and steady for the low grades, and irregular and unsalable for choice family bands.

The Wool Trade.

[From the Boston Shipping List.]

BOSTON, March 29.—The receipts of domestic for the week have been 2,925 bales against 1,253 bales for the corresponding week in 1872, and 1,245 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 818 bales against 2,176 bales last year.

There has been a large business doing in Wool the past week, but the market remains without much improvement, and in some instances further concessions have been made, particularly in pulled Wool, the shrinkage on which has been very marked the past two months.

Spring California Wool, that sold on the 7th of February at 47½c per lb., could not be forced off to-day at over 32c. A large lot, in fact, understood to be upwards of 100,000 lbs, tight and in good condition, but rather short staple, sold in New York at 30c per lb. There is at least a shrinkage on spring California of full 15c per lb since January, and as high as 90c per lb. sold at the close of January last as high as 95c per lb. could not be sold now at over 60c. Three lots have, in fact, been sold at 50c, 60 and 65c per lb, and the latter is considered at outside price. The shrinkage on this Wool, the past two months, has been from 25 to 30c per lb. Super and X pulled Wool has declined full 20c per lb since January. Mestiza pulled, that sold at the close of January at 80c, has been sold at 60c. Super pulled has been sold at an equal decline, and the shrinkage has been from 10 to 15c per lb. It is no wonder, after such a rapid decline, that manufacturers should begin to feel somewhat alarmed, and in order to keep up the price of goods would like to see the downward tendency for raw material checked.

Good stock of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces cannot be sold at over 55c. Included in the sales of the week are some lots at higher figures, but these are exceptional cases, and include Wool of very superior quality and condition. From neighboring markets we hear of sales of Ohio Wool offering at 52¾c, but no good lines of fleece have been sold here as yet under 55c per lb.

Advices from California report very little movement as yet, but shearing is now in progress, and it is the general opinion that Wool must open low in order to induce buyers from the East. Nothing has, as yet, left for that point from this market, and so far we are only aware of but one who intends to leave. A sale of Southern California, burry, is reported at 15c, gold. Last year, at this time, we reported a clip of 75,000 lbs heavy burry and Southern, at 26c gold, and from 28@30c gold, were the current rates for the Northern and Southern, with large sales. With good lines of California spring selling here and in New York at 30@32c, currency, the shrinkage on the Wool clip of California, compared with the opening prices last year, is remarkable, and buyers will hesitate to purchase unless at a fair margin.

The direct import of Australian, noticed last week, has attracted some attention, and some of the invoices are very handsome and desirable. 70,000 lbs have been sold at from 52@58c per lb, shrinkage from 50@53½ per cent—or on the basis of $1.10@1.12 for scoured Wool. Holders claim that this is as cheap as Ohio fleeces at 55c.

The position of our market at the close of the week may be summed up as follows: The late receipts of Australia and other foreign are selling at less than cost, and foreign wool cannot be imported except at a loss. The large purchases of domestic fleeces and pulled, for some successive weeks, have materially reduced stocks, and the supply of both foreign and domestic is so comparatively small we might naturally look for a firmer market were it not that the trade has become so demoralized, money so scarce and high, and goods dull and depressed. Holders of domestic are still free sellers at the present current rates, and do not appear to be willing to run the risk of carrying any considerable stock, with the California clip so near at hand and the prospect that the London sales in April will fix a lower basis for wool abroad. It may be that we have now touched bottom, but the market has been so depressed since January that it will be some time before confidence is fully restored.

Pennsylvania and Ohio fleeces.—The transactions include 37,000 lbs XX and above Pennsylvania at 60c very choice; 15,000 lbs XX and above West Virginia at 59@60c; 50,000 lbs XX Ohio at 55@56c; 7,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio, choice and light, 60c; 17,000 lbs X and XX Pennsylvania at 55@58c; 120,000 lbs Michigan and Ohio at 55c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 and 5,000 lbs X Ohio at 55c; 1,100 lbs X Ohio at 56c; and 1,500 lbs course Ohio at 55c per lb.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace.o	13	Reese, G Co.o	1
Pitts Bolt Co.m	1		
Total			15

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co.m	13	J. Reamer.m	1
Wharton Bro. & Co.m	4	Everson & G.m	2
Zug & Co.m	2	Lewis, O & P.m	2
Brown & Co.o	1	Wharton Bros,o	1
Moorhead & Co.m	1		
Total			28

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

H. G. Morris.m	2	Caughey H.m	2
J. Reamer.m	2	J. W. Porter,m	5
J. Moorehead & Co.m	3	A. Erwin.m	3
Total			17

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton in limited request; middling upland 18¾c; sales of futures, 14,450 bales, as follows: April 19½@19¾c; May 19 5-16@19¾c; June 19¾@20; July 19 11-16@19¾c; October 17¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 11,000 barrels. Rye flour quiet at $4.00@5.75. Corn meal quiet; yellow western $3@3.40; white $2.50@3.45. Whisky steady at 90½@91c. Grain: Wheat quiet; held a shade higher, with a limited export demand; small lots of amber western at $1.90; interior white western $1.85; rejected spring $1.45@1.50. Rye quiet; Canada in bond 90. Barley steady. Clover Seed 10.50@10.65. Corn steady, with a moderate business; new mixed western 65@68c; old in store 65½; yellow western 66@68c. Oats fairly active; receipts 12,000 bushels; new western mixed 49@50c; white western 50@53c; black western 47@48c. Eggs dull. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 16@20c gold. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¾@9c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 75@85c. Rice steady at 8½@9c. Petroleum—crude 8½c; refined do 19¾c. Turpentine nominal at 59c. Pork firmer; new mess $16.75; extra prime mess, sellers' option May $16.50. Beef unchanged; mess $9@10.50; extra do $10@12. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 7@7¾c. Middles weak; clear, seller's option April, 9¾c; long clear 8 15-16@9¼c; short do 9¾c. Lard lower; western steam 8¾c; seller May 8¾; do June 9¾. Butter firm; western 15@35c. Cheese steady and unchanged.

LONDON, April 1—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; American securities; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 91. Erie Railway bonds, [illegible].

LONDON April 1—Sugar afloat 27s. Linseed oil £33 10s. Turpentine 45@45s 6d.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States bonds: 5-20s '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes 55f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@10d; sales 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were American, and 3,000 were for speculation and export; February and March shipments of cotton from Savannah or Charleston at 9¾d; March and April 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, California white, average 13s 11d@13s 1d; club 13s 9d@14s; red spring 11s 10@12s; red winter 12s 8d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Mess pork 65s. Lard 38s 3d. Cheese 73s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib do 40s. Receipts of corn for the past three days 40,000 qrs of which 29,000 were American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 4,000 qrs, of which 3,000 qrs were American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Refined petroleum 46¾f.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Cotton firm; low middling 17@17¾c; middling 18¼@18¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; city order demand. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.21; No. 2 red winter $1.65; No. 3 do $1.55. Corn, demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 31@32c; in elevator 33c. Oats quiet; No. 2 29c. Barley firm; spring No 2 70c. Rye firm and higher; No 2 70c. Whisky firm at 87c. Mess pork higher at $16 to arrive; up country $16.25; May and $16.75 seller May. Dry salt meats firm and higher; clear rib sides and clear sides held [illegible]. Lard higher; 8c bid. Hogs steady at $4.75@5.25. Cattle unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour dull; concessions have to be made in order to sell medium and low grades; superfine $4.50@5.25; extras $5.50@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.50@8.50; Ohio and Indiana $8@9; St. Louis $8.75@10.50. Rye flour $5. Wheat dull and depressed; red $1.88@1.85; No. 1 spring $1.75; amber $1.90@1.95; white $2.00@2.10. Rye steady at 85c. Corn active; yellow 64c; mixed 62@63c. Oats dull; white 52@53c; mixed 48@49c. Crude Petroleum 13¾c; refined do 19¾c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle, the receipts to-day were 204; total for the week 2,774. The market opened dull and the decline on last week's closing prices, toward noon became more active; 100 disposed of; sales of 209 Illinois steers, 1,054 to 1,230 lbs at $5.20@6.40; 155 Ohio steers, 1,022 to 1,368 lbs, at $5.12½@6.40; 62 Indiana steers, 1,288 to 1,125 lbs at $5.12½@5.75; 21 Missouri steers, 1,166 lbs, at $5.75; 45 Missouri cows, 1,252 lbs at $4.75; 60 Kentucky steers, 1,088 to 1,302 lbs at $5.50@6; 20 Texas steers, 1,100 to 1,197 lbs at $4.85@5.20; 17 Pennsylvania steers 1,212 lbs at $5; 22 Michigan stockers 690 to 972 lbs at $4@4.25; 32 Canadian stockers 880 lbs at $5.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 600; total for the week 8,600; market not fairly opened; prices about the same as last week's closing rates; sales of 318 Michigan sheep 88 to 113 lbs at $5.75@7; 564 Ohio sheep 106 lbs at $7.12½. Hogs: receipts to-day, 300 head; a total for the week of 12,400; market dragging at a decline of 15 @25c from last week's closing prices; sales of 1,000 hogs 114 to 221 lbs at $5.20@5.65.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—There was a freer movement in all descriptions of goods to-day with agents and jobbers. Low grade brown and bleached shirtings weak, but all other makes firm and active. Colored cottons brisk; rolled jaconets sell freely at 9½c; cottonades doing better. Prints, ginghams and lawns in more request. Woolens rule quiet. Foreign goods in more demand. Black mohair and colored Orleans active and firm in price. Silks quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, Hill & Co; 2 do, Slack & S; 1 do, S P & J W Large; 3 cases paper, P B N Co; 60 bdls rakes, J Woodwell; 2 scales, J F Keeler; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 11 brls apples, 2 do eggs, E Moye & Co; 3 do F Schields; 3 do, S B Floyd; 22 do green apples, Head C & Co; 6 do, 6 do eggs, 105 jugs syrup, Voigt M & Co; 11 kegs barley, 400 sks flour, Watt L and Co; 30 brls do, P Duff & Son; 29 brls apples, 10 do eggs, Loh & C; 300 brls, C A Worm-castle; 100 do, B D Moore; 15pkgs sunds, W Flaccus, 13 cases shoes, W E Schmertz.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—61 cars coal, N Y & C G Co; 16 do do, Sable Coal Co; 1 brl eggs, T Creed; 2 do, J Arbuthnot; 2 do, L J Blanchard; 2 do, H F Bruggerman; 2 do, S Stevens; 1 do, J Daub; 19 sks potatoes, A Dougherty; 12 do, Morrison & C; 25 do, Head C & Co; 26 do, A Sarrick; 1 car apples, Voight M & Co; 1 do hay, L Buntin; 65 pumps, Tate M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 trcs hams, 25 brls do, Knox & O; 200 brls flour, W H Nantker & Son; 1 car m feed, 1 do hay, A T Canfield; 45 trcs grease, 12 do hams, 20 hhds bacon, 5 trcs d beef, Reese Owens; 6 brls flour, J F Derring; 25 do, Oliver P & Co; 31 bales b corn, H R McClelland; 70 brls cement, W H Nantker; 1 car barley in sks, N W Briggs; 350 brls flour, Watt L & Co; 100 do, R Knox & Son; 2 cars barley, Houck McC & Co; 54 bales straw, A J Hagan; 3 cars hay, O H Allerton; 8 brls eggs, H J McCracken; 20 pails tobacco, T J Wallace; 10 do, G Orsman; 20 brls eggs, Casper W & Co; 44 cads tobacco, Shipton & W; 38 bales b corn, W H Graff & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—50 brls n wines, Shipton & W; 1 car paper, Godfrey & C; 37 brls eggs, 10 do onion setts, Voigt M & Co; 10 do, Vangorder & S; 4 kegs, m syrup, E Moye & Co; do, P Duff & Son; 10 brls apples, J J Pettit & Co; 1 car oats, T Brady & Co; 14 sks potatoes, J M Thompson & Son; 10 do, H McSwigin, 20 do apples, 1 do bacon, 20 do potatoes, 4 pks butter, Loh & C; 100 brls flour, L J Blanchard; 35 do, S S Marvin & Co; 80 sks, 10 brls do, W A Bartley; 1 car hay, H Rea Jr; 1 brl eggs, J A Graff; 16 do, 110 sks flour, Rihm & W; 200 brls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 car pig lead, Davis C & Co; 27 sks, 5 brls flour, J O'Donnell; 40 sks, 2 brls do, Hoerr & S; 1 car g hides, Callery & Co, 1 do oats, McHenry & H; 5 brls eggs, 12 tubs better, H Riddle and Co.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—2 cars oats, Voigt M and Co; 6 do wheat, Marshall K and Co; 1 do, Voigt O and S; 1 do oats, T McMichael; 1 do, Scott and Gisal; 1 do corn, C B Leech; 1 do W J

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with 14 feet in the channel. The weather this P. M. is warm and cloudy, with every indication of more rain. No arrivals, and the Carrie Brooks for Zanesville, and the Wild Duck for St. Louis constituted the departures.

The E H Durfee, from St. Louis, is due to-day and the Messenger from the same point, is due here within the next 24 hours. The Durfee will at once commence loading for the Upper Missouri, and it should be borne in mind that she will go clear through to Fort Benton.

The Comet, Capt. McClintock, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi forthwith. Capt. Hare, former master, has charge of the office.

Com. W. J. Kountz has been in town for several days past.

The James Gilmore and John Hanna departed with tows of coal.

Capt. W. B. Donaldson, formerly of the Great Republic and other fine steamers, is in town.

—The Cincinnati Commercial says: P. Burke, of the Evansville Journal, desired information about the defunct steamer Brill. Well, his old friend "Buz," through us, sends him the following: The boat was built at Brownsville in 1870; owned and commanded by M. A. Cox, a true gentleman and thorough boatman. The name originated thusly: In 1698, before "Pee" was born, William, Prince of Orange, the great champion of the Protestant religion, invaded England. His Dutch fleet consisted of more than six hundred vessels. William himself led the way in a frigate called "Brill," which bore his flag, on whose broad folds was embroidered that memorable inscription: "The Protestant religion and the liberties of England."

—The St. Louis Republican of Sunday says: At the ore pile business is pretty brisk; 3 model and one square barge of W. H. Brown's are being loaded with 1,600 tons for Graff, Bennet & Co. Pittsburgh, and will be towed around by the Wm Cowen, the first of next week. The barge Sandy Wolf is being loaded with 450 tons to go to Ironton in tow of the Raven for the Pomeroy Transportation Company. The barges sunk by the Hawkeye No. 2 in the Ohio have been raised and the cargo of one saved. The Minneola takes back 1,200 tons ore to Cincinnati for Swift.

—The Collier lies diagonally on a sunken stone boat, which it is now thought sank her. Her hull is not badly damaged and Capt. Dugan thinks he can raise her when the river falls. The freight on her barges are uninjured. Beyond the loss of a few barrels of flour, a lot of furniture and other freight on the boat is considerably damaged.

—It is estimated that the aggregate power of steam engines fed by coal now in use, is equal to the combined muscular strength of one billion of men, and that the power of all steam engines in use is equal to the combined strength of the entire human race.

—J. M. Miller & Co. on Thursday sold the West Wheeling ferryboat and landing at public sale to William and Christian Wolf, for the sum of $12,500.

—A Memphis dispatch under date of Saturday says: Jim Greenough left the Penihah here this morning, and has gone to New Orleans or Mobile to get married.

—The Sam Miller, while landing in the wind above Pumpkin Patch, Saturday, sunk a boat with 22,000 bushels of coal in deep water. A section of it can be raised when the river falls.

—J. Wise & Co. have on the ways the largest craft ever constructed at their Ironton boat yard. It is 200 feet long, 56 feet wide and 6½ feet hold; it will carry 200 tons; it will be launched in April.

—The Vicksburg Herald learns that the Belle Lee will in the future extend her trip to Louisville.

—The tow boat Alps sunk a barge containing 500 tons of ice, in the Illinois river, Friday.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, SIOUX CITY AND FORT BENTON DIRECT.—The steamer E. H. DURFEE.
WM. COULSON, Master.
R. C. MASON, Clerk.
Will leave about APRIL 3d.
For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE, No. 90 Water street, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Steamboat Agents.
mh26:178

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK AND DUBUQUE.—The Tow-boat COMET AND BARGES.
Captain.....WM. McCLINTOCK
Clerk.....J. M. HARE
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight, apply on board, or to G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS.—The Tow-boat WILD DUCK AND BARGES.
J. F. ADAMS.....Commander
Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, THIS DAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.
For freight, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease in the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excesses, [illegible] ... are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A valuable pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. ... Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of business they are compelled to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE
1825 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, ... This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Address, DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1825 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1825 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, nocturnal emissions, impotency, and all diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over ... For circulars, &c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 5, and 6 to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

DEAFNESS.—DR. M. M. DeMEZA, from South America, has discovered a means by which any deaf person can be made to hear perfectly well, without pain, medicine, electricity, or any surgical treatment. He also cures singing, humming, or unpleasant noises in the ear, by a simple medical method.
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 181 THIRD AVENUE.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.— Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! "Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 150 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE: 25 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 996 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
87 Fifth avenue, Second Floor.
Philadelphia address,
Waring, King & Co.,
109 WALNUT STREET.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET.
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

W. C. FRIEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

LIVERY & SALES STABLES.
ORR H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
CommissionStables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH PA.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
J. R. HUNTER, Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
fe26:116

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. E. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

Real Estate Savings Bank,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS, Nov. 1, 1872.....$782,446 65
SURPLUS FUND.....36,888 68
Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits, Payable in May and November.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
Executors, Guardians or other legally appointed Trustees will receive interest on Trust Funds from the day deposited until the day drawn, and no notice will be required for drawing out.
President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—JAS. B. D. MEEDS.
Secretary—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.
TRUSTEES—Isaac Jones, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jacob Painter, Harvey Childs, C. G. Hussey, James B. D. Meeds, John P. Henderson, B. F. Jones, Wm. K. Nimick.
Open daily from 9 to 3, and Saturday evening from 6 to 8, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

United States Bank,
123 Fourth Avenue,
Opposite Dollar Savings Bank.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Discounts every Day. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOS. WALTON, President.
H. M. LONG, Vice President.
JNO. E. RIDALL, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. Walton, J. B. Smith,
H. M. Long, Jno. A. Stewart,
D. Z. Brickell, S. A. Cosgrave,
A. C. Patterson, J. C. Neely,
W. H. Hagan, J. Murray Clark,
Jas. G. Mitchell, Jacob Phillips.
A. M. Cavitt.
mh26:180-MWF

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.
Capital, - - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 428 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, S. Garver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

City Deposit Bank
AND TRUST CO.,
Corner Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital, - - - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
J. I. MARCHAND, President.
B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. Brown, W. H. Denniston,
Alex. Bates, J. C. Beecher,
Jas. Connor, A. H. Gross,
Wm. Dick, G. G. Negley.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
84 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK.....$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872.....$431,000
Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum.
Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc.
JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 41 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
George E. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, R. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham,
GEO. E. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS:
J. T. Stockdale, Owen Morgan,
R. L. Wood, Jr., Andrew Ackley,
Jesse H. Lippencott, J. Ascheim,
W. H. Ackley, Jake Hill.
E. Magim.
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
THOMAS ROGERS, Jr., Cashier.

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000,
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
James Rafferty, George Stewart,
Wm. Anderson, W. J. Glenn,
R. M. Gray, Thompson Gilleland,
Isaac Rigby, Hugh Richardson.
H. Hunnesbagen,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hailman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg.
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.

Commercial Banking Company
No. 93 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, John Lindsey,
A. H. English, J. A. Blackmore,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, R. F. Wilson,
O. F. Wharton, W. W. O'Neill,
Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of United States Securities.

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
fe10:h41

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, - - - - - - $100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest paid on Deposits.
Foreign Exchange bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
D. Ihmsen, Charles Maginn,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Kane, P. Le Coulton.
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.
ja17:k3

Weekly Savings Bank,
NO. 181 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL, - - - $100.000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Six per cent interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Carlisle, John H. Dittler,
Joseph H. Gray, S. A. Hill,
Henry Lloyd, Henry Laugkamp,
W. H. Martin, H. J. Hachmaster,
George Wolf, J. Guy McCandless.
J. H. WALTER, President.
WM. HOLMES, Vice President.
THOS. H. HUNTER, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
President.....DAVID GREGG.
DIRECTORS:
James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
B. L. Fahnestock, Harvey Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Bentel, Benj. Singerly.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.

PENN BANK,
118 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
Capital - - - $250,000
Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9.
Special attention given to Collections and Correspondence.
PRESIDENT—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
FRANK RAHM, of Coleman, Rahm & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
D. W. C. CARROLL, of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Boiler Manufacturers.
Treasurer—Jacob H. Walter, of Central Refining Co.
Secretary—T. Brent Swearingen, of Swearingen & McCandless, General Insurance Agents.
Cashier—W. N. Riddle.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. Ringham, Supt. of Union Express Co.
Sam'l Severance, Manufacturer of Spikes and Rivets.
Daniel Hugus, of Hugus & Hacke, Dry Goods Merchants.
James Herdman, President Dollar Savings Bank.
F. B. Laughlin, Proprietor Stewardson Furnace.
Geo. C. Davis, of Davis, Chambers & Co., White Lead Manufacturers.
F. L. Jensen, Real Estate.
David Z. Brickell, P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
Philip Reymer, of Reymer & Bros., Wholesale Confectioners.
Alfred H. Logan, of Kirkpatrick & Logan, Oil Refiners.
John S. Slagle, of Nimick & Co., Iron Brokers.
Thos. Hare, of Thos. Hare & Bro., Saddlery Hardware.
mh15-MWF

FREEHOLD BANK
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield Street,
Between Fourth avenue and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capital.....$200,000
Freehold Privilege.....500,000
DEPOSITORS SECURED
By Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other good securities. Married women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves. The Association has the right to build Rows or Blocks of Houses and sell the same, and to be possessed of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $300,000.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.
OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.
Directors—Edward House, Robert W. Mackey, Thos. Steel, Jared M. Brush, Wm. Phillips, S. S. Boggs, John Paul.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOS. STEEL.
Cashier—JAS. P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.
MWF

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
oc2:h82

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement,
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH, FISH, FISH.
No. 1 Mackerel, Shore and Bay.
No. 2 " " "
No. 3 " " "
In barrels, half barrels, quarter barrel and kitts.
No. 1 White Fish.
No. 1 Lake Herring.
Full weight; new goods in half and quarter barrels. Also split and Round Herring, Holland Herring, Cod Fish. For sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
NO. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.
mh31:k11

PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

ROBERT J. LAW.....JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.
ly22:g42

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. CALDWELL.....SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLE-
SALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 308 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH. ja8:f90

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
no14-h20

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE
GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES.
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Building Fronts, Sash Weights, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

Charles H. Onions.
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest.....J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE STEAM
MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
au24:183

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
se14:e25-d&w

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Streets,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE,
PROPRIETOR,
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse,
NO. 209 LIBERTY STREET.

ROOFS
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Sec. Ave., and 78 Third Ave
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
Scaife's Patent Wrought Iron Dome Head
Kitchen Range Boiler,
Every Boiler Tight and Tested at 130 lbs. Pressure.
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
AND COPPER PIPES.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron,
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phœnix Roll Works,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT,
BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron.
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.
oc8:60

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.
my29:124

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D. 1832.
J. K. Moorhead & Co.,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES.
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First avenue and Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRIDGE WORK.
CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 38 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 212 Washington street, St. Louis, Mo.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:08am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:58am
Chicago Express	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:40am
Phila. Ex	3:20pm	Southern Ex	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:50pm
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 3	[illegible]	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	3:40pm	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wall's No. 4	[illegible]	Johnstown Ac	10:10am
Johnstown Ac	4:00pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	3:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:30pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:35pm
		Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:54 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:30 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:30 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:20P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M., New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:35 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30A. M.; New York, 1:03 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:30 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:00 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express. Orders can be left at the office.

For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. From March 24, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Chicago Mail	6:18am	Wheeling Ex	10:33am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:44am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Erie & Yo. Ex	7:13am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	3:33pm
Chicago Express	9:23am	Chicago Mail	4:13pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:28pm	Erie & Yo. Ex	6:33pm
Pacific Express	3:43pm	Cl. & St. L. Ex	8:13pm
Wheeling Ex	4:28pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	8:38pm
Erie Express	8:38pm	Fast Line	11:38pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:28am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac	7:58am
Leetsdale Accom	11:53am	Econ Accom	9:38am
New Castle Ac	3:43pm	New Castle Ac	10:38am
Econ Accom	3:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:28pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:28pm	Leetsdale Accom	3:28pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:28pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:38am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
mh24

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.
After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	2:32am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac	6:38am
Wash. Accom	8:48am	Wash. Accom	8:58am
Pacific Express	9:28am	Steubenville Ac	9:58am
McDonald Ac	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex	12:38pm
Southern Ex	2:15pm	McDonald Ac	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac	2:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac	5:48pm	Fast Line	8:38pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:08am

2:15 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:38 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:58 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
de23

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:20am	8:35pm
Night Express	8:05pm	5:55am
Day Mail	11:50am	5:45pm
Brady's Bend Accom	3:20pm	10:35am
First Soda Works Accom	9:40am	7:30am
Second Soda Works Accom	5:00pm	3:15pm
First Hulton Accom	6:50am	6:40am
Second Hulton Accom	4:35pm	9:00am
Third Hulton Accom	10:50pm	7:20pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:30 am, arriving at Parkers at 11:42 am. Returning, leaves Parkers at 4:40 pm, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers. Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday), arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:30 am and leaves at 12:50 pm. Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and at the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:50am	Springdale No. 1	6:35am
Freeport No. 1	9:25am	Freeport No. 1	8:35am
Claremont Ac	11:10am	Express	10:30am
Express	3:10pm	Claremont Ac	1:05pm
Springdale No. 1	3:40pm	Mail	5:35pm
Freeport No. 3	5:00pm	Freeport No. 2	6:25pm
Springdale No. 2	6:30pm	Springdale No. 2	6:35pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 10:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and the 3:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY, CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Monday, March 3, 1873, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:50am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac	7:50am
Accom'n Way	9:00am	Uniontown Ac	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Uniontown Ac	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac	4:35pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
McKeesport Ac No. 4	6:15pm	Braddocks Ac	8:35pm
Braddocks Ac	11:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am
*Church Train	1:05pm		

*Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Braddock accommodation trains leaving Pittsburgh at 11 p m and Braddocks 11:55 p m, will run on Wednesday and Saturdays only.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
E. D. SMITH,
Ticket Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh5

STEEL WORKS.

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 66 Mich. ave.
Boston, 127 and 129 Federal St.
Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe10-m66

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1847.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATE,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH.
my28-v46

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS.

We wish to call the attention of merchants and farmers to the importance of their having the WEEKLY GAZETTE in their stores and families. We know of several instances of merchants having made several hundred dollars by buying and selling their produce, grain and wool at the right time. A farmer in an adjoining country made last summer three hundred and fifty dollars on wool, by having before him the WEEKLY GAZETTE. Our market reports are from actual sale, compiled by the best Market Reporter in the State, whose business it is to do nothing else but visit daily all our leading houses, and make his quotations from what he knows to be facts. We send the WEEKLY GAZETTE for $1,50 for a single subscription to any address, or if in clubs of ten at the low price of $1,15. Why then pay $2,00 for papers whose market reports are not reliable. No farmer or merchant should be without it, as he may during the year be benefited a hundred times the price of it; besides, it is the best family paper published in Pennsylvania. Those who have seen and read it know what it is; those who have not, are referred to all the produce and commission merchants in this city. It is no new publication, being now in its eighty-seventh year. Send for specimen copy of it.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—New York city has purchased additional land for water reservoirs.

—The Japanese Minister, Mori, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday.

—A $50,000 fire occurred in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, on Friday.

—Three new three-story brick houses were blown down in Brooklyn on Saturday.

—Advices report the giving way of a pond near Coxsackie, N. Y., and the flooding of a village.

—An attempted military revolt in Zumarraga, in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, has been suppressed.

—The revolution in Guatemala is gaining strength. The Government troops have met with reverses.

—The Court Martial sitting at Versailles sentenced M. Felix Pigat, an ex-Communist, to death, in contumaciam.

—It is now reported from Albany that it is now probable that no charter will be passed for New York this session.

—A hurricane near Canton, Miss., on Saturday, destroyed fifty houses. One person was killed and fifty injured.

—Ellis Ward is again matched to row John Biglin, at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the day after the regatta there.

—It is reported from Harrisburg, Pa., that a movement is on foot for a people's convention in the interest of political reform.

—Foreign letters report that Sir Bartle Frere failed in his mission to the Sultan of Zanzibar—against the carrying on of the slavery traffic.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) City Council has passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen and iron factories from taxation for the next fifteen years.

—A Baltimore special says that a compromise has been effected in the Madison avenue Methodist Episcopal church case. Rev. Dashiell is to remain but six months.

—John and Andrew Scott, recently arrested in Boston on a charge of fraud made by cable from Edinburgh, was released, the extradition treaty not covering the case.

—A Zanesville (Ohio) dispatch says a locomotive on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went through the canal drawbridge at that place on Friday.

—A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, says that in Warren county a man named G. Clark horribly slaughtered his wife and left her body to be burned. Clark fled.

—Wm. H. Clagett, late delegate from Montana, has been appointed special counsel of the General Government to investigate alleged frauds against the Indians in Montana.

—The Toronto Legislature was prorogued on Saturday by Lieutenant Governor Howland, who delivered the customary speech and gave the Royal assent to bills passed during the session.

—A man named Thomas Wilson, residing in Milwaukee, Wis., while eating his dinner on Sunday, swallowed a piece of meat which lodged in his throat, choking him to death in five minutes.

—Permits have already been issued for one hundred and sixty-three buildings in the burned district of Boston since the fire. When the building acts are amended this number will be doubled.

—Adams' oration on the late Mr. Seward has been set down for Friday, April 18th, at the North Reformed church in Albany, N. Y. Seward's oration on Adams was delivered in the same church.

—A prize fight occurred near Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday, between Jack Madden, of St. Louis, and Billy Ward, of Chicago. Seven rounds were fought, when Billy Ward was declared the winner.

—Geo. Bryan, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Chillicothe, Mo., on Wednesday night, for committing a rape on Miss Fiske, a highly respectable young white woman, living about twenty miles from that place.

—A special from Key West says that it is surmised among Cubans that the removal of General Ceballos, commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, was made because of his threat to shoot Mr. O'Kelley, the correspondent.

—A London special says that the Grand National Steeple Chase near Liverpool, on Thursday, was won by Captain Machett's "Disturbance." The favorite horse, "Footman," fell at one of the jumps and broke his neck.

—The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill punishing parties letting houses for the purpose of gambling or lewdness, by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

—Charles J. Cloak, charged with the murder of his wife, was before court in Philadelphia on Saturday on a *habeas corpus* plea of insanity. The court declined to listen to the evidence, and remanded the prisoner for trial without bail.

—A hurricane swept through Canton, Miss., on Friday night. A large number of houses were destroyed and several persons reported killed. Two loaded cars were lifted from the railroad track. One of them was badly wrecked.

—The house of Joseph Swain, at Gilford village, N. H., was burned on Friday morning. Mrs. Swain, eighty-two years old, and a cripple, was dragged out with her clothes on fire. She survived three hours. Mr. Swain was severely burned in trying to save her.

—Advices from Frankfort, Ky., give notice of the veto, by the Governor, of the recent act of the Legislature amending the charter of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad so as to allow counties along its line to vote money to purchase the right of way and erect depots.

—Foreign papers announce the death, recently, in London, of Lady Shelly; also of Duke De Celacarlie, brother of Oscar II., of Sweden. The death is announced, also, of Major General Patrick Yule, of the English Royal Engineers, who served in the Canadian war of 1812.

—In a cut through the river bank now being made for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad in Little Rock, Ark., a vein of lead and silver ore, with some gold dust mixed, was discovered a few days ago. The vein is thought to be very rich, and prospecting is going on briskly.

—The somewhat celebrated case of Tucker *et al.* vs. M. O. Walker and the Carbon Hill Coal Company was decided in the Circuit Court in Chicago, on Saturday, before Judge Tree, the jury bringing in a general verdict for the plaintiff and assessing damages at $119,637.

—The remains of an ancient temple, supposed to have been erected centuries before the discovery of Mexico, have been found in the San Jose Mountains, in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. Three stone statues representing Aahuac dignitaries have been dug up in the vicinity of the temple.

—A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch says that Marcellus Glazier and Elias Conner, employed in a mill on Hennepin Island, were precipitated from a scaffold some twenty feet in height by the breaking of a plank. The former was instantly killed, but Conner will probably recover.

—A Baltimore special says that the action of Bishop Foster in assigning the Rev. Dashiell to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue M. E. church, instead of appointing Rev. Hatfield, of Chicago, who was desired by the congregation, causes great indignation, and may lead to trouble.

—An insane American appeared at the lodge gate, Windsor Castle, England, on Thursday, and demanded to see the Queen, alleging that she was his mother. He was arrested, and upon being threatened with incarceration in a mad house, he promised to return to the United States.

—Gen. Fremont thinks he has had injustice done him in Paris. In reading the testimony he found that many witnesses had perjured themselves in the late trial there. He is undecided what to do. He may hereafter go to Paris and have the case re-opened and tried on its merits.

—On Thursday, in Loraine, Adams county, Illinois, Mrs. Annie Adair was arrested on the charge of having poisoned her husband, who died suddenly in January last, with whom she had lived unhappily. The body of Mr. Adair has been exhumed, and his stomach will be examined by a chemist.

—There is intense excitement in Springfield, Illinois, over the sudden and mysterious death of a woman named Kate Francis, there being suspicion that she was murdered by one Lutrix, who passed the night of the day before her death with her, and who is believed to have been her husband. Lutrix has been arrested.

—A dispatch announces the arrest in Montreal of a man named Morrison, a former porter of the Mattison House in Chicago, who is charged with having stolen a satchel with five thousand dollars worth of jewelry from an agent of Elcox & Co., of Newark, New Jersey, a few weeks since. The jewelry was not recovered, however.

—The high winds of Saturday night and Sunday caused considerable of the coasts on parts of Long Island to be submerged. At Hunter's Point large quantities of lumber were floated off by the overflowing of the wharves. A passenger train on the Long Island Railroad narrowly escaped floating out on a bridge.

—The Toledo (Ohio) City Council have voted to adopt the east line *via* Fostoria, Upper Sandusky, Marion and Delaware for the appropriation of the $200,000 heretofore voted by the city in aid of a Toledo and Columbus railroad. The friends of the west line *via* Findlay and Kenton are still hopeful of the success of their enterprise.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Carlist Revolution in Spain.

A BATTLE FOUGHT IN CATALONIA.

The Government Troops Routed.

Several Towns Captured by Carlists.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Bidwell's Arrest in Cuba Declared Illegal—The Cuban Revolution—Desertions from the Spanish Ranks—Fifty-nine Persons Shot by the Insurgents—Ridicule of President Grant's Inaugural Address Retracted by a German Paper—Exciting Debate in the French Assembly Over the Bonaparte Princes.

SPAIN.

A Battle Between Carlists and Government Troops.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special to the *Herald* from Barcelona, March 25, *via* London, March 29, says: A sharp battle was fought near Vich, in the province of Catalonia, fifty miles north of Barcelona, on Sunday, the 23d of March, in which the Government troops were severely handled and beaten by a combined attack of several bands of Carlists under Savalls. Twelve hundred infantry and sixty cavalry, with four cannon, under Colonel Vega, left Vich on Saturday by the northern highway to support a convoy of supplies for Conaughbell in the mountains, on the way to Ripoll. All the country thereabouts is more or less mountainous, and while the troops were resting on Saturday night, near Ripoll, intelligence of their movement was conveyed to Savalls, the Carlist commander at Catalonia, who was not more than five miles distant, and who sent word during the night to Generals Galceran, Miret and Guin, commanding forces of Carlists. Altogether two thousand troops occupied the heights where the opposing forces were to pass. Miret was in position at daylight, while the others, who were slower in their movements, followed. The Government troops on Sunday morning resumed their march. When on the heights Miret's men opened on the cavalry and the infantry. General Vega, supposing it was but a small party, and would be scattered by a few shots, pushed on, but soon found the fire from all sides increasing in severity.

The Carlists, abandoning the protection of the natural defences, assailed the Government troops; but being taught caution by previous losses, the fighting became desultory for a time, when the troops seemed to have the way clear. At that juncture other Carlists, under Galceran and Guin, came up and attacked impetuously. After a hard fight Galceran fell mortally wounded, and the tide turned against the troops, who gave way, and, being pushed hard, retreated somewhat precipitately. Encouraged by this, the Carlists followed up the advantage. They were checked occasionally at open places by the Government artillery. But as the Carlists could follow behind hills to points where they commanded the highway, and might thus cut off the retreat and isolate the column of Spanish troops, the commander of the latter did not venture to rely on this advantage, but continued to retire until supported by reinforcements from the garrison of Vich, when the Carlists in their turn retreated.

The losses can only be guessed at, but they are much heavier than at any previous collision of the belligerents during this war. Galceran was killed. Ripoll, for which place the supplies were intended, has since surrendered to the Carlists.

From Ripoll the Carlists are now marching on Berga, an important stronghold filled with military stores. Berga is the key to Catalonia and was an important point during the thirty years' war. In view of the force advancing, the garrison will probably abandon the place.

Carlists Cutting off Communications.

Since the appointment of Maldonada as Commander in Navarre, Darregarry has cut the railroads between Pampeluna and Vittoi, blowing up the bridges. Pampeluna is thus likely to become untenable and fall into the hands of the Carlists, who are already moving stores in the suburbs. The aim of the Carlists is to move by Arragon and Legue rivers and occupy the line of Ebro. Vich and Gerona will be flanked by the capture of Berga.

The Finances in a Deplorable Condition.

MADRID, March 29.—Tutuan, Minister of Finance, at a cabinet council yesterday, stated that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, and warned his colleagues that the Republic could not remain master of the situation unless radical changes were made in the fiscal administration.

Failure of the Levy of Troops.

The levy of troops *en masse* in Catalonia and the adjoining provinces to fight Carlists has so far proved a failure that a deputation from Barcelona demands its postponement and insists on the delivery of 5,000 rifles which the Government promised that city.

Private Houses Searched for Arms.

MADRID, March 30.—Armed men have entered and ransacked private residences in Malaga for arms. Among the houses thus entered was one occupied by the Italian Consul. The representatives there of foreign Governments unite in a demand for redress.

Thieves Massacred.

Eight thieves, imprisoned in Barcelona, were massacred by the populace last week. The *Diarce*, of that city, denounces the crime and warns the people that such excesses will lead to the intervention of European powers.

A Flag of Truce Fired Upon.

A party of Carlists yesterday entered the town of Ripoll, thirty miles west of Gerona, on some pretext, bearing a flag of truce. A company of carabiners, who were entrenched in a church, fired on the flag bearers, whereupon the Carlists returned the fire, forced their way into the church and shot nine of the soldiers and three citizens. Brigadier General Campos, hearing of the affair, marched to relieve the garrison of the place, but in consequence of the mutinous spirit of his men, many of whom abandoned him on the road, he was delayed, and arrived too late. He found the Carlists posted on a neighboring hill. He immediately attacked and routed them, but their cavalry saved them from great disaster. Reinforcements afterwards coming up for the Carlists, General Campos immediately retreated to the neighboring town of Alot.

Berga Captured by Carlists.

Messengers arrived early last week at Barcelona reporting that the town of Berga, fifty miles distant, was seized by Carlists, and that the inhabitants asked for immediate relief. General Contreras persuaded the troops in Tarragona to set out for Berga, but they started too late, as a report has been received that the town was captured on Friday by Carlists, who took five hundred prisoners.

The *Diarce*, of Barcelona, which gives the above news, remarks that many places must soon follow the example of Berga, for the Government forces, paralyzed by insubordination, will be unable to afford assistance.

The Overthrow of Monarchical Municipalities Demanded.

MADRID, March 30.—At a Federalists' meeting to-day a deputation was appointed, which proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior and demanded the deposition of all monarchical municipalities. The Minister replied that the Government had no legal power to overthrow the regularly appointed authorities of cities.

WEST INDIES.

Bidwell's Arrest Declared Illegal.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special dispatch from Havana says that the man Bidwell, who was arrested on a charge of complicity with the forgeries on the Bank of England at the request of the English Government, is not a British subject, but an American, and a native of Indiana. His arrest is not justified by any treaty of extradition between Spain, England or the United States. The arrest is declared by lawyers to be illegal and without precedent, except in the case of Argunies in 1874. They also declare that it is a violation of the laws of Spain, and of the treaty stipulations of the United States, and in contempt of the guarantees of the law of 1870, relative to foreigners. The British Vice Consul obtained, by compulsion, five thousand dollars from Mrs. Bidwell in bonds, complaints having been made that the Captain General ordered that the money be deposited. Bidwell expressed a desire to be sent to New York.

The Cuban Revolution.

A special dispatch from Havana, dated the 26th, says: Advices from Reinedas report the desertion of a portion of the Cadiz battalion from the Spanish colors to the insurgents. In a recent engagement on the other side of the Trocha between Agramonte and the Spanish forces, the former took sixty prisoners. He shot fifty-nine of them, and one was spared and sent back to take a message to the Spaniards informing them that the Monarchists or Republicans acted with inhumanity to the insurgents, and that therefore the insurgents should give no quarter. Agramonte recently returned with Col. Prucenell and several other prisoners, to Puerto Principe. Nevertheless Bubalcaba was executed in the latter city.

Another version says that Agramonte sent Prucenell and others in exchange for the insurgent chief Emilio Leucies, who had been captured by the Spanish, but the capture was not made public.

FRANCE.

Excitement in the Assembly Over the Bonaparte Princes.

PARIS, March 29.—In the Assembly to-day there was an excited debate over Prince Napoleon's petition, praying for the restoration of his rights as a citizen, remonstrating against his illegal expulsion from France.

Minister Dufaure, on the part of the Government, refused to accept the special committee's report on the subject, which was conservative in character, and by implication censured the Government. He argued that the Bonaparte Princes rejected the decree which deposed their dynasty, therefore it was impossible to treat them as mere citizens. He spoke in terms of scathing contempt of the *coup d'etat* on which the power of the late Emperor was founded.

Deprire, on behalf of the committee, repudiated any intention of censuring the Government, and defended the report.

Dufaure, to remove all doubt as to the opinion of the chamber, then submitted the bill exiling the Bonaparte family, and moved the simple order of the day, which, after prolonged excitement, was adopted by a vote of 347 to 291.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A City Destroyed by an Earthquake.

PANAMA, March 19.—The steamship St. Louis from Central American port, arrived on the 16th. When she left the port of Salvador there was a report that the city of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th instant. The telegraph lines being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Gotlieb Gross, found guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting T. D. Morgan, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution and to be sent to the Work House for nine months.

Theophilus Morgan, who plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Gotleib Gross, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for three months.

Frederick Schucht found guilty of deserting his wife, Maria Schucht, was directed by the Court to pay his wife the sum of fifteen dollars per month, to pay the costs, and to enter bail in $500 to comply with the order of the Court.

John Lewellyn, who plead guilty of fornication and bastardy, charged by Jefferson Lewellyn through Mary Anny Lewellyn, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars to the Directors of the County Home, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix for lying-in expenses, and sixty dollars to her for the funeral expenses of the child.

Frederick Frank, for false pretences, on oath of Christian Breining, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, and to go to the Work House for thirty days.

The same party having plead guilty to the charge of larceny preferred by August Yoekel, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for eight months, the second sentence to take effect on the expiration of the first.

Allen G. Dunn, who plead *nolle contendere* to four charges of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and to be imprisoned in the Workhouse for six months as to each charge, the total being for a term of two years.

Moses Meyers having plead *nolle contendere* to the charge of embezzlement preferred by Henry Hyman, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in jail for twenty days.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of Lewis Patterson, bankrupt, an order was made authorizing the trustees to sell certain real estate, including mortgage on the Dollar Savings Bank.

In re Joseph H. Chambers, bankrupt, a petition for injunction was filed, and the usual order made. Hearing on April 11.

A. D. Bradley & Co, filed their petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of J. G. McLane. The usual order was made returnable on the 19th proximo.

On petition of Halsted, Hanes & Co., for adjudication in bankruptcy of Barnes & Earil, of Erie county, the usual order was made returnable on April 10.

The hearing in the case of James Watson, bankrupt, on exception to the sale of certain real estate, was fixed for the 4th prox.

In re John P. Miller, bankrupt. First meeting of creditors held in Sunbury, and choice made of Ira F. Clement, Esq., of that place, as assignee.

THE GRAND JURY.

A Synopsis of Their Presentment—Their Recommendations—Condition of the Public Buildings.

Saturday morning, the Grand Jury having concluded their labors, appeared in Court, and made the usual presentment to His Honor, Judge Sterrett. In brief, the presentment sets forth that the session, though brief as compared with that of the preceding Grand Jury, has been unnecessarily prolonged by reason of the magistrates, in a great many instances, neglecting to endorse on their informations the place where the prosecutor could be found, which caused much trouble and loss of time, and frequently a loss of costs to the county. A recommendation that the streets around the Court House be paved with wooden pavement, to be done at the county's expense is made.

The County Jail and Work House were visited. The Jail they found in excellent order, with the exception of the ventilation, which is bad. The Work House is in admirable condition, but somewhat overcrowded. The erection of a separate building for the female department is recommended, and it is suggested that the delegation from this county to the General Assembly oppose any measure that may be introduced tending to diminish the resources of the Work House, as the institution is at present almost self-sustaining.

The jury believe that the detention of insane prisoners at the Work House is altogether wrong, as they are unprovided with proper medical treatment. They recommend that these prisoners be committed to an asylum better suited to their condition. They also suggest that in the future the visits of Grand Jurors be restricted by the Court to such as are properly county institutions. They visited the House of Refuge, found everything well managed, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Avery, and approve of its removal.

Legislation is recommended to require the railroad companies who operate in this county to have the crossings more carefully guarded by placing a flagman at each and every crossing.

The presentment was received, after which it was ordered that the Grand Jury be discharged, with the thanks of the Court.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Man has his Head Sawn in two by a Circular Saw—A Terrible Sight.

Yesterday morning a most terrible accident occurred to a man named Thomas Guinny, at the factory of Messrs. W. F. & J. Casey, on Seventh avenue. He was gathering saw-dust, and by permission he had gone to the third floor to fill a bag. While there he went to a bench, wherein was running a medium sized circular saw, at the rate of about twelve hundred revolutions a minute. Under this he got, and it is supposed raised his head, when the saw struck him in the centre of the top of the head and glanced off over the left eye, cutting it nearly out. The saw cut clear through the head into the brain, rendering him immediately senseless. Mr. Casey heard the peculiar noise that was made by the saw in coming in contact with the man's head, which caused him to look around, when he was horrified by the sight of the injured man. Drs. Donnelly and Wishart were summoned and dressed the wound as best the injuries would allow, after which he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. Last evening about nine o'clock the man was still unconscious, but had taken some nourishment. A consultation of physicians was had and his wounds were re-dressed. Everything possible that humanity or kindness could suggest was being done by the matron and attendants of the Hospital. At twelve o'clock he was still alive and breathing, but remaining unconscious. It was thought then that he was sinking. There is no possible chance outside of a miracle of his recovery, as his brain has been torn by the teeth of the saw.

BROWNSVILLE.

Dull Times—High Water—A Church in a Quandary—"One Man Power" Abused—Business Change, &c.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 28, 1873.

APRIL 1ST.

The usual dullness of the time and the stringency in the money market attendant upon the 1st of April are now upon us in all their terror. If any relief can come from the Treasury Department, we hope it may come soon.

HIGH WATER.

The river has been very high for the last few days. Good times for steamboat men, but likely to be hard on the Slack Water Company.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

O. R. Knight has bought the well-known dry goods store of J. T. Rogers. Mr. Rogers has been in the mercantile business here forty-two years.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

E. Toynbee's safe was blown open last night. The thief got but little for his trouble. R.

The Keystone Colony.

On Saturday evening the Soldiers of Western Pennsylvania held another meeting in Municipal Hall to further the colonization scheme. Mr. J. H. Force acted as Chairman and Mr. J. S. Watts Secretary. Mr. Hiram P. Callow moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed to meet a similar committee appointed by the proposed soldiers and citizen colony, with a view to securing co-operation in the organization of a formidable colony. After some remarks the motion to appoint a Conference Committee was carried and the Chair appointed Messrs. Watts, Col. Snodgrass and Mr. William Irwin as said committee. The conference will likely be held on Tuesday next.

Col. Snodgrass moved that the organization proceed to the election of permanent officers, and the chair appointed P. F. Smith teller. The result of the vote was as follows: President, J. H. Force; Vice President, Colonel John Snodgrass; Secretary, J. H. Watts; Treasurer, William Irwin.

Upon motion of the same gentleman the members present then signed the Constitution, and paid to the Treasurer their initiation fee.

Upon motion of Mr. Callow, the President, Vice President and Secretary, were appointed as a committee to revise and amend the Constitution, and it was resolved that one thousand copies of the Constitution and By-Laws be printed. The motion was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

....The following sad affair recently took place at Belle Vernon: Two brothers, neither over twelve years of age became involved in a quarrel which finally resulted in the death of one of them. On Tuesday morning of last week, while they were dressing, one of them in a fit of passion, struck the other on the head with his boot. Medical aid was summoned (as the injury was severe) but he sank rapidly and expired on the following morning. The parents are estimable people and feel deeply the sad occurance.

....The Titusville *Courier* is opposed to the Oil Inspection bill, or "Fire Test Nonsense," as it styles it.

THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

The Citizens of Fallston Protesting Against Chinese Cheap Labor—The Campaign Against the Coolies to be Carried on Systematically—Organizing a Labor League.

The melodious chimes of the bell on the Fallston school house last evening announced to the inhabitants of that borough and the country round about, the meeting of citizens in opposition to Chinese cheap labor. The workingmen filed in singly and in squads, until the pine benches were crowded with honest, though indignant looking men, who seemed firmly determined to take some active and efficient method of remedying the evil complained of.

At a few moments before eight o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. H. E. Smith to the chair, and electing Mr. J. P. Couch secretary. Mr. Smith, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of workingmen to prevent them from being forced into competition with Asiatic laborers. He was no lawyer, but was satisfied that Congress would not take any measure to stop the importation of the Chinese. If Congress will not step in and interfere, then the workingmen must look out for themselves, and some other measure must be tried. It is argued that the Chinese immigration ought not to be prohibited any more than that of the Irish or German. But these latter are far different from the Chinese, as they come to this country with the intention of becoming citizens, learn our language, live as Americans, and if they have capital they invest it, and are thus a benefit, and not a curse to the country. The Chinese, on the other hand, will never come to this country unless assured of a place to work, and that their wages will be promptly paid. They never come with the intention of settling permanently, but after a few years they return to China, taking with them all the money they have earned.

On motion the Chair appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. S. N. Taylor, H. W. Seely, G. N. Fields, Samuel Lloyd and Thomas McKane.

SPEECH OF DR. GARRARD.

While the Committee retired to prepare their report Dr. Garrard was introduced by the Chair, and was received with considerable enthusiasm. The speaker alluded to the great evils of cheap labor, and predicted that if a remedy was not soon found it would cause the ruin of this country. The Economites had been "bringing into our country the most servile subjects of an overpopulated country, governed by a Tartar Emperor who sways a regal power over his subjects, of a political ecclesiastical nature, the most humiliating on our terestial globe, and yet they say it is right, and shake their purse over the heads of the citizens, and say to them: 'Except you become our subjects and sign our petition we will withdraw our capital out of your hands and break you up, and thereby destroy the "Burg,"' so that the hum of machinery and the sound of the hammer shall be heard no more forever. And those noble specimens of Anglo-American citizens, who have brought their machinery and artisans and built their works, and have in fact given the mainspring to the place, will have to stand off and see their workshops closed, if the edict is not obeyed.

We find a great difference between European and Asiatic labor. We belong to the same family as the latter, and when they come to this country, if they do not understand our language they soon learn it. They adopt our customs and become useful and respectable citizens. But this cannot be said of the Celestials who cannot and will not live as we do, but will always adhere to the heathenish customs of their country."

At the close of Dr. Garrard's remarks the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, Citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and discuss and adopt such measures as will, in their judgment, redound to their own, the community's and the country's prosperity, therefore, We, the undersigned citizens of Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, in view of efforts which certain citizens are putting forth in abetting encouraging, introducing and importing Chinese Coolie labor in our midst and in the United States of America, do most solemnly and earnestly protest against such efforts and against the employment and importation of any species of Asiatic pauper labor in this country. Because we believe that the employment of Coolie labor is not only a degradation but an insult to free American labor, the bulwark of our nation's progress and civilization. That it is a policy which deprives laboring men and mechanics of the means of supporting themselves and those dependant upon them, compelling many of this class of citizens to forfeit not only life-long associations, but to sacrifice what property they may have accumulated during many years of toil, in order to make room for a semi-civilized people who neither claim citizenship nor propose in the future to regard this country and its institutions in any other light than that of aliens and foreigners. That it is disastrous to mercantile and trade interests, inasmuch as the Chinese operative is a dead loss to the trade of the community in which he is employed, he neither eating, as a general thing, what merchants sell, nor wearing what tradesmen supply. That it depreciates real estate, contributing directly to the stagnation of business, and acting as a blight upon the progress and prosperity of our towns and villages that it has a tendency to overthrow our social, educational and religious institutions, and, that in addition to all this, we believe with the Philadelphia *North American* that, while it may temporarily be an advantage to a few men engaged in the manufacturing business—men who are sacrificing the business interests of their fellow-citizens and the prosperity of an entire community—in the long run it will not even benefit the very men who would derive a temporary benefit, owing to the fundamental differences between Chinese and American civilization and social forms and usages.

Holding, then, these and similar views, we, the aforesaid citizens, as a matter of self protection, and regarding it as a matter of a judicious public policy, enter our solemn protest against the introduction of this species of Asiatic labor among us; and in order to make our views more patent in the community, maintain our vested rights, and ward off a threatened public and private calamity, we proceed at once to the organization of the following league, and the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the organization be known as the "American Free Labor League against the employment, introduction and importation of Chinese coolie labor in the United States of America."

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of similar Leagues in every election district in the county and country.

Resolved, That both consistency and principle demand of all persons who are opposed to Chinese Coolie labor in this county to withhold their influence and support from any tradesman, merchant, business man, manufacturer, farmer, mechanic, laboring man, newspaper, those seeking political preferment, or any other class of citizens who advocate the employment, importation or retention of Chinese operatives in our midst, and that we as a league, and as individuals, so pledge ourselves.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, amid considerable enthusiasm. The paper was then circulated and signed by forty-nine citizens, who signified their willingness to become members of the organization.

A resolution was offered by a citizen, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, thanking Senators Rutan and Wallace for their prompt action on the Coolie question.

A DENIAL.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Phillip Martsolf, a merchant of New Brighton, certifying that he had not signed the petition favoring Cooley labor, as has been reported.

On motion the Chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. James Couch, Samuel Taylor and Benjamin Frankin, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the League.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, at the same place, to effect a permanent organization.

THE TEACHERS IN CONCLAVE.

Meeting of the County Institute—The Three Sessions of Yesterday—An Interesting Opening.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute commenced its eighth annual convention in the hall of the Fourth ward school house, Penn avenue. A large and apparently much interested audience was present, including teachers from various parts of the county. Mr. A. T. Douthett, the County Superintendent called the convention to order shortly before nine o'clock, and made some brief introductory remarks in reference to the benefits to be derived from the convention, and urging the members to exert themselves to make it a success.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Sloan, after which the music class, under the direction of Prof. McCabe, treated the audience to some sprightly selections.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, with the following result: President, Mr. A. T. Douthett; Vice Presidents, Messrs. S. A. Will and G. T. McCord; Secretaries, R. J. Cunningham, J. D. Anderson and J. Farran.

Miss Mollie S. Gregg next read an essay entitled, "Little Things," which was an able production, and was received with applause by the audience.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Prof. E. E. White, a distinguished educator, of Columbus, Ohio, delivered an address on the necessity of preparation and adaption for teaching. Referring to the necessity of a thorough preparation for the noble work of educating the young, the Professor said that it was as necessary to serve an apprenticeship to this as it was in any of the mechanical arts. The degree of success which a teacher attained depended on the amount of study, experience, and skill he brought to the work. When a teacher enters a school room he enters into a contract of a two-fold nature, his first contract (and one to be by no means undervalued) is a business contract with the board of directors, where, for a certain sum he agrees to perform certain duties. The other is a higher, nobler and more sacred contract, which was entered into between the teacher and the souls of the children, and whether hired for five dollars or five hundred, his duty to his God, his children, and himself requires the use of all the energies and talents he possesses in the discharge of that higher contract.

After music by Professor McCabe and class, Professor G. S. Lucky brought a question before the Institute relative to holding the next State Teachers' Association in the city of Pittsburgh. After a few remarks on the question, it was decided that the next Association be held in Pittsburgh, and Prof. Luckey was authorized to telegraph an affirmative reply to the Committee of said Association. Music by Prof. McCabe and class, after which Committee of Nominations on Permanent Certificates announced the following: D. N. McKee, Misses E. M. Brown, Ella McClure, and Lena Mulhattan.

The Institute then adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order at two o'clock by President Douthett. The attendance had very preceptably increased, the hall being filled to about the extent of its capacity. The exercises were opened with music. Silas Cook, A. M., then delivered a lecture on "The Three Problems of the Teacher." After music by Prof. McCabe's class, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of the Ohio Agricultural College, addressed the Convention.

After recess, Mr. Vantine read a report, "How Should School Examinations be Conducted?" The afternoon session closed with music and an address by Prof. White, on "Instruction."

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was opened with music, and an essay on "Means of Success," by Miss Ada Tidball. Prof. R. Curry delivered an address upon "Educated Labor," in which he urged the importance of special education—an education which will be of practical use to the possessor. The speaker said that eighty per cent. of the women of America have received no general education, while fully ninety per cent. are without a special education. But this defect is not confined to the weaker sex alone. Idleness, often caused by a lack of this special education, induces vice. The speaker argued that educated labor would greatly decrease vice and crime. The Professor was loudly applauded at the conclusion.

Judge Kirkpatrick, who was to speak on "Continents," was absent, and his place was taken by Prof. H. I. Gourley, who addressed the Convention on the same subject speaking particularly upon North America. The river systems, mountain ranges and climate were very interestingly treated.

After singing by the class and an instrumental piece on the piano, the Convention adjourned until half-past nine o'clock.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS FOR MARCH.

Will's Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is the report of the business transacted at the Register's Office during the month of March:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Elizabeth Neely	——
Frederick Winkler	Mary Winkler.
John D. McCormick	James McCormick. Balzaleel Meek. Hannah Glenn.
Alexander Glenn,	William Thompson.
Lorenz Hoffmann	Dorothea Hoffmann.
Nancy Bakewell	Benjamin P. Bakewell. B. Gifford Bakewell.
Robert Scott	——
Margery Stewart	Thomas M. Stewart.
W. W. Brown	Addison M. Cameron. William Hamilton.
Peter Tesh, Jr.	Mary Anne Tesh.
Sarah Shellenberger	William Bell.
Christian Gerber	George Gerber.
Joseph Krieg	Elizabeth Krieg.
L. Winter Frittle	——
Jacob Bradwell	Francis Bradwell.
Almira Park	David M. Park.
Priscilla McCaslin	Robert McCaslin.
John Coulter	Joseph Coulter. J. H. Fowler.
Wm. McLean	Mary McLean. W. McCullough. Frank W. McLean.
Maria C. Ade	H. R. Gelfus.
Thomas Adams	Wm. J. Steele.
John B. Semple	Frank Semple. Charles J. Clarke. John B. Jones.
Thomas Bailey	Hannah Bailey.
Sampson Peacock	—— ——
Lewis Lowry	——
G. E. Warner	Franklin Osborne. David N. White.
Mary Mullen	John Muller.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Ann W. Robison	G. R. B. Robison	500
J. R. Oxley	Mrs. Bella J. Oxley	2,000
Henry Young	Robert Collins	200
John Adams, c. t. a.	Eliza Adams	5,000
James Trimble	Margaret Trimble	6,000
Mary W. Crumpton	Elizab'h Crumpton	300
Philip Dolan	Kate Dolan	2,400
Samuel Fair	William Hare	1,000
Abram Otterman	J. W. Otterman	3,000
Bernard M'Aree	Thos T Wightman	100
Chris. Cunningham	Sarah Cunning'm	2,500
Jno. Hani, d b n c t a	August Hani	2,000
James Hood	A. M. Brown	2,000
A. M. Stotler	M. B. Stotler	10,000
Patrick McAuley	B J. McAuley	600
Robert Bailey	Mary J. Biley	60,000
Adam Greiner	Charles Stoll	600
Margaret Vandergrift	Jas. Vandergift	4,000
George Falkenstein	M. R. Falkenstein	6,000
John R. Abram	R. B. Abram	200
Conrad Schmidt	Margaret Schmit	2,500
Nicholas Schwab	M. A. Swab	5,000
Mrs. V. R. Stevens	C. A. Stevens	400
Henry Raynor	J. W. Hall	8,000
Isab. McFarland	Jas. McFarland	1,200
Rev. Patrick Kerr	Rev. J. F. Holland	5,000
J. W. Anawalt	Mrs. K. E. Anawalt	5,000
Amy Sutton	Brisbon Wall	4,000
John Luffy	Peter Renmark and Elizabeth Renmark	4,000
John Black, Sr.	Jacob S. Reymer	26,000
Wm. J. Kirkpatrick	E. Kirkpatrick	100
Robert Caldwell	Wash. Caldwell	2,500
John Kramer	Elizabeth Kramer	500
Henry H. Gueth	Catherine Gueth	10,000
Elizabeth Such	Geo. A. Such	1,300
Daniel Brose	Mary A. Brose	200
Benj. B. Sleigh	Rachel Sleigh and Jas. J. Robinson	3,000
James McCully	Major Wm. Frew	100,000

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

An Interesting Commemoration—The Fiftieth Anniversary of a Happy Wedding.

The little village of Mansfield, located at some indefinite distance from Pittsburgh if we gauge time by the running of trains on the Panhandle Railroad, was the scene of a pleasant family and social reunion on Thursday last, on the occasion of the celebration of the golden wedding of the Rev. James Mills, (latterly a merchant of this city and at an earlier day and for many years an honored member of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church) and his estimable and warm hearted wife. Fifty years ago the twain were united in marriage at the old family homestead of the bride's father, in the adjoining county of Washington some twenty-five miles from this city. What changes since that day, half a century ago when the expectant groom, then residing in the borough of Pittsburgh, set out on horseback over the straggling and broken country roads, for the home of the elect of his heart and hopes? The whole county of Allegheny, then had a population barely rising 30,000 against its three hundred thousand of to day, and this is the least wonderful of the changes that have followed in its general progress. It is rather a remakable fact that the clergyman who officiated at the marriage of fifty years ago, Rev. Joshua Monroe, is now living in an honored old age in the town of Beaver, and would have been present at the anniversary celebration had not his infirmities prevented the journey.

Butto the golden wedding. There were present children and grand-children almost by the score, and ranging from lisping infancy to mature manhood and womanhood, all bringing their offerings of affection to the silver haired bride and the happy groom—both happier now in the full fruition of their wedded hopes than they could have been when they set out half a century ago to march up the hill of life together. All the living children of the happy couple were in attendance, with their husbands and wives, and their children. Three generations were represented and took glad part in the social enjoyments of the occasion. The immediate descendants, who, with their families were present, were Mr. A. B. Mills and family, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Albert Dalby and family, of Pittsburgh; Rev. James R. Mills and family, of Sewickly; Rev. Wm. B. Watkins and family, of Butler Street M. E. Church, Pittsburgh; and Messrs. Wilbur F. and Charles W. Mills, merchants, of Pittsburgh. This family group constituted the happy outgrowth of the wedding of fifty years ago, whose golden anniversary brought them together; and of course this was the most grateful meed of earnest affection that could be laid at the feet of the aged, but cheerful and happy pair whose union was commemorated. They lived again in their descendants, and renewed the hopes and joys of youthful days in the laughing and loving faces of their children's children.

There were others present, old friends and kindred, to testify their affection and friendship for the bridal pair. All that a generous hospitality could devise was prepared and enjoyed with the zest that good cheer and happy temper is sure to provoke. The time passed brightly and quickly, and when the company separated it was with the hope from every one that the future shall cover no clouds to shadow the meridian glories of the wedded and family joys that now circle about the venerable and happy pair, in whose honor they had gathered. Such occasions are rare, and their influence is so strong for good, that they merit this public mention.

An Incident in City Life.

Yesterday afternoon two little girls, aged respectively ten and eleven years, were placed in the lock-up by order of Mayor Blackmore, who supposed from their actions (which were rather suspicious) that they had ran away from home. A little investigation, however, revealed the fact that the children belonged to Brownstown; that they had come over on this side of the river through the wiles of a "procuress," who offered the youngest of the two a good home if she would come with her. The youngest girl stated that her father was a poor laborer, and that she thought if she could get work it would help the family, as her mother had a "wee" baby sick with fever. The child was very intelligent, and felt very bad to think she was locked up, and wept as though her heart would break. The other girl, who was very neatly attired, said she simply came over as company to the other little girl; that the woman forced them over, and told them fabulous tales of wealth they could make. It seemed very much out of place to have these children in a cell in a station house, where drunkards of the very lowest class were confined, and who used the vilest language imaginable. Their mother came after them last evening, when the Mayor sent them home with a reprimand.

Coroner's Monthly Report.

Coroner West held fifteen inquests during the month which closes yesterday. Following are the dates when the inquests were held, the names of the persons and the cause: 5, James Hood, congestion of the brain; William Perry, concussion of the brain, produced by a fall; John Purucker, heart disease; 8, two female infants found floating in the Allegheny river; 10, John Sweaney, suffocation; 11, Mary Weidner, burned" by her clothes taking fire; 13, Thomas J. Neeley, congestion of lungs; 14, James Kessler, killed on the railroad; 15, Robert Caldwell, crushed in his mill; 20, Eliza McNutt, intemperance and exposure; 21, infant of Susan Walden, strangulation; 24, Sebastian Freeman, killed in a coal mine; 24, John Heckerman, heart disease; 28, unknown man, killed on railroad; 29, Alexander Murphy, old age; 31, Thomas Gurney, accidental death.

....In the returns from the Borough of Tarentum on the license question, there was an error. The vote should have been put as 29 for license, and 109 against. This would somewhat reduce the majority in favor of license in the aggregate vote of the boroughs.

An Exclusively Commission House.

We call the attention of our country readers to the advertisement in this paper of Messrs. Loh & Cooley, whose warehouse and office is at 203 Liberty street. This firm restricts itself to an agency for others. It does not buy or sell on its own account, but invites consignments of every description of country produce, including all the products of the farm, such as butter, eggs, lard, cheese, grain, seeds, poultry, potatoes, onions, apple butter, bacon, and all kinds of green or dried fruit. These are received and disposed of to their numerous city customers on the best terms the market will admit. A moderate commission is charged, and the net proceeds promptly paid over or remitted, as owners may direct. The members of the firm give close personal attention to the orders and interests of their correspondents. They have been very successful in extending their business in town and country, and have secured the confidence of all who deal with them. We advise our country friends who have produce for the Pittsburgh market, to call on Messrs. Loh & Cooley, who, we feel confident, will give every satisfaction.

A Mysterious Shooting Case.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Patterson, the mother of the Mayor's clerk, was shot in the arm in a very mysterious manner, while at her home, No 194 Wylie avenue. At the hour named Mrs. Patterson was about the kitchen stove, preparing breakfast, when she heard the report of a pistol, and simultaneously felt a stinging pain in her arm. The shock and pain caused the old lady to fall, and some of the family assisted her to her bed. A physician was summoned, and upon examination a pistol ball was found in her arm, near the shoulder. The wound was not serious, and the ball was easily extracted. A hole through the window showed the direction the ball had come from, but who fired the shot is a profound mystery.

An Old Man's Sudden Demise.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of Alexander Murphy, who was found dead at his boarding house, No. 1 on the Diamond. The deceased, though having a wife and family living in the city, had not co-habited with them for twenty-two years. He had been in feeble health for some time, and had retired to a lounge in the sitting room, where he was found dead yesterday morning. He died from infirmity and old age. A verdict was rendered in accordance. The deceased was aged seventy-four years.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 31, 1873.

As we predicted several times in the past week, gold has taken an upward turn and run as high as 18⅛ at one time during the day. This advance is to be attributed to several causes, but mainly to the unwarranted interference of the Secretary of the Treasury in the finances of the country. It is strange that after all the disastrous experience of the past, the Government should still attempt to doctor the finances. It is anomaly in the science of Government—especially in a republic—to put the control of the finances of a whole country in the hands of one man. It is an autocratic power which no man ought to have, and as long as it is possessed by any man, our finances will be in a disturbed condition, unsatisfactory to all classes.

Our local money market is working very close to-day, caused by April settlements and the consequent holding up of money by the banks. It is probable, however, that as the currency lately sent into country districts returns, money will become more easy, and business will be less hampered than it is now by high rates.

We need easy money to put new life in all our manufacturing industries, and as money becomes more easy we will see its influence in every branch of trade

The financial outlook, as far as the country is generally concerned, does not look promising. The various reasons for looking with doubt upon the future may be briefly stated as follows: 1. The threatened issue of a large portion or all of the reserve $44,000,000. 2. The determined effort of the Bank of England to remove from the market the borrowed bills of exchange, thus creating in our home market a demand for that much additional capital. 3. The advancing price of gold. 4. The fear of a general strike among workmen. 5. The likelihood of a large decrease in our exports, especially in cotton, making balance of trade largely against us.

The following stocks were sold last night at Cole & Irwin's sales rooms, Nos 68 and 70 Fifth avenue:

20 shares Enterprise Savings Bank	$48 00
20 shares South Side Savings Bank	106 65
40 shares Improvement Trust Co.	22 50
10 shares Tenth Ward Bank	51 50

The New York Herald says: The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable and the reserve is again below the legal line, this time to the extent of nearly $430,000. This result has been brought about by a decrease in specie to the extent of a million and a quarter dollars, some of which has been locked up by the pool in the Gold Room, but most of it, doubtless, going into the Custom House for duties. A gain of nearly half a million in legal tenders is an encouraging sign, and leads to the belief that the return movement of currency from the West has been larger than the outgo of currency in connection with

THE APRIL SETTLEMENTS.

The loss of resources has compelled the banks to make a further contraction in loans, which in turn appears as a decrease in deposits. The statement compares with its predecessors as follows:

	March 22	March 29.
Loans	$275,198,800	$274,348,700
Specie	17,422,300	16,170,100
Circulation	27,613,600	27,635,700
Deposits	194,623,500	193,508,700
Legal tenders	38,304,200	38,729,800

—The changes being in detail as follows:

Loans, decrease	$850,100
Specie, decrease	1,252,200
Circulation, increase	22,100
Deposits, decrease	1,114,800
Legal tenders, decrease	425,600

An analysis of the above figures shows that the banks now hold $377,350 less than the reserve required by law—a decrease for the week of $504,425.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1873.

The Treasury programme has had a serious effect in financial circles. Gold advanced 1⅜ per cent. Money rose to ⅛ per diem and interest, or 280 per cent. per annum, and stocks, under an active selling movement, declined 1@3⅛ per cent. Merchants have been compelled to buy gold heavily, and are indignant at the neglect of the Treasury to come to the relief of the gold and money market. Money was very stringent and the price on call advanced rapidly from 1-16 to ⅛, ¼ and ⅜ per cent. per diem and interest, which was about the highest rate, though some loans were going at 1 per cent. The banks called in some loans, owing to the general demand, and there were shipments to a moderate amount to the interior for April settlements. Sterling was demoralized and closed nominal at 107¼ for long and 108½ for short sight. It is estimated that about £1,800,000 of borrowed exchange is outstanding. The gold market was buoyant and excited, with wide and frequent fluctuations, opening steady at 116⅜@117. There was an early rise to 117¾, followed by a decline to 116⅛, from which a steady upward movement carried the premium to 118⅛. There was heavy buying on mercantile account and to cover outstanding short contracts. The large advance induced considerable realization, under which the market finally reacted to 117⅝, the closing bidding rate, with 117⅞ asked. Loans were made at 4@7 per cent, per annum and 1-16 per day. Clearings $87,000,000. Treasury disbursements $14,000. Customs receipts $459,000. Governments were dull, rather heavy, and feverish. The effect of the reduced Treasury purchase was, however, in the main an offset by the advance in gold. State bonds were nominal. Railway mortgages were quiet and firm. Stocks were active, with rapid fluctuations and general weakness. The extreme decline was 3⅛ per cent., the general list showing a fall of 1@2 per cent., and closing weak at about the lowest price of the day. The market was steadier late in the day, but there was no recovery of moment.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119⅝; 5-20s of '62, 116¼; do '64, 116¼; do '65, 117⅞; do new, 116⅛; do '67, 117⅛; do '68, 117; new 5s, 114⅛; 10-40s, 112; currency 6s, 114.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee, old, 80¼; Virginia, new, 40; do old, 44; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 92½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¼; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 93⅛; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 81; American Merchants Union Express, 80; United States Express, 74⅞; Pacific Mail, 53; New York Central, 101⅞; Erie, 64; do preferred, 73½; Harlem, 137¾; do preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 106; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88⅛; Northwestern, 75; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 113⅛; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 57⅛; do preferred, 73½; Wabash, 71½; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne 92¾; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 112; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86½; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake Shore, 91⅛; Panama, 37¼; Illinois Central, 111½; Union Pacific, 33⅛; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 86⅛; Delaware & Lackawanna, 100; Hartford & Erie 3⅛; Bankers' bills, 107⅛.

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THIRD NATIONAL BANK, and BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.

JAS. H. LOH. SAM. T. COOLEY.

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Commission Merchants,

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RECEIVE AND SELL,

Butter, Eggs, Lard, Swiss Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Poultry, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Apple Butter, Bacon, and all kinds of Green and Dried Fruits in their season, Farm and Garden Products generally.

We aim at prompt and satisfactory sales.

Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 31, 1873.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing but with a steady demand there is no accumulation of stock and prices are sustained, ranging from $1.50@2 per brl. for common to fair and $2.50@3.25 for medium to prime. The inquiry is mainly for the latter description.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 cents per gallon.

ALES—There is a fair demand but no change whatever in prices; standard Pittsburgh brands are still quoted at $8 per brl. to the city and $9 to the country for X; $10 for XX and $11 for India Ale.

ASHES—Common Soda ash 4.75@4.85; refined high test 6@6⅛; Pearls, 11; Pots, 9@9⅛; Manganese, 6@6⅛. Blacklead, 5⅛@6; Arsenic, 4⅛@5. Flour Spar, 2⅛@3.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 55c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BROOM CORN—The supply although not heavy is fully equal to the demand and the market is quiet while the prices remain unchanged; 3@4c for red; 4⅛@5⅛ for green, and 6⅛@7⅛ for hurl, according to quality—the latter description is in light supply.

BUTTER—There is a continued active demand, particularly for good stock and with comparatively light receipts and reduced stocks, the market is firm and prices have still further advanced. We now quote at 25@30, for fair to medium, 35 to 38 for prime to choice, and 40 for extra. There is very little coming in from the adjoining country in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the country roads.

BEANS—There is a continued fair demand but the supply is fully equal to it, and market is quiet while prices remain unchanged; we can report regular sales at $2.50@3 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

CARBON OIL—The market has been somewhat excited during the past week, and prices have advanced a full cent per gallon; we now quote at 15⅛@15⅞c per round lots, and 2@3c additional in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Good stock continues firm and prices are well sustained; 17@17⅛ for prime New York Goshen, and 16@16⅛ for Ohio. Nearly all common stock has been bought recently for New York, where it is wanted for export, hence the supply is light, consists entirely of good stock, and as there will be no new cheese before the 1st of May, holders are very stiff and higher prices may yet prevail in the meantime.

CANNED GOODS—Trade continues very slow, unusually so, for this season of the year, and it begins to look as if considerable stock will have to be carried over into 1874; however, the next sixty days may put an entirely different face on the market. Prices remain unchanged: Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 00@3.25 per dozen; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.37@2.50; Winslows' Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50@2.75.

COUNTRY BACON—The receipts have been unusually light this season and good stock is selling readily at quotations: Shoulders, 5@6c; Sides, 7@8c; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 7½@8c.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1; 4-4 Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B. fine, 11½c; White Carpet Chain fine 36c; Colored, 43c Cotton Matting, 28 Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking 36.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues very dull and there does not seem to be much prospect of an early improvement: dealers do not expect much inquiry until the supply of green apples becomes considerably reduced, and prices higher—the people won't buy dried fruit as long as they obtain green apples at $3@3.25 per barrel. Peaches are still quotable at 6½@7c for halves; 5@6c for quarters, and 16@18 for peeled. Apples, 4@5c. Blackberries, 10@12c; Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 6@8c.

EGGS—Prices continue to fluctuate considerably, hence, quotations are only good for the time at which they are made, and scarcely that—the market is as unsettled as the weather and it is governed almost wholly by the thermometer. It was firmer this morning in consequence of the cold blustery weather and owing to the bad condition of the country roads it is expected that the arrivals from the adjoining country will be comparatively light and there is no doubt but what this will have its effect. Quotations time being may be given at 20@22c.

FLOUR—Trade has been quiet during the past week, and the market in a general way presents no new features worthy of special notice; the New York market has been a little more active but Liverpool reports show no improvement, while the western markets are nearly all reported quiet and unchanged. It is, of course, impossible to foretell the future, but the indications generally would indicate that there is likely to but little change in the market one way or the other during the next sixty days. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.50@8 for fair to choice Wisconsin's; $8.25 for choice Minnesotas, and $8.50@9.00 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour very dull; $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade has been very dull during the past week, and in addition to being slow, dealers report it as being very unsatisfactory: however, it is hoped as local option has been disposed of, that there will soon be a change for the better, and it is earnestly hoped that these expectations may be fully realized. The receipts and offerings of wheat is continue light, hence, notwithstanding there has been a decline of fully 50c per brl in the product, prices remain unchanged, and we continue to quote at $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. As we have repeatedly noted, Wheat is much higher relatively in this market than flour, but as long as it continues scarce as it is and has been, there is not much prospect of it going lower. The market for Oats continues quiet and prices remain unchanged ranging from 43@45 for mixed to prime white, there is little or no margin at quotations; hence, there is no disposition to press sales, besides, from all that we can learn, it cannot be replaced. Shelled Corn continues very dull, as the supply is largely in excess of present requirements, but there is no quotable change in quotations 48 on track, and 50 in elevator. Ear Corn—there is some inquiry for it, but prices are unchanged, 50@52. Rye continues very quiet, and in the absence of sales may be quoted at 85@90. Barley also quiet and nominally unchanged at 85@90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall. It is expected however, that there will soon be an increased demand for Corn, Rye and Barley as it is probable that distillers and brewers will commence buying again.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The late brisk advance in gold has run up the currency price for all descriptions of Coffee, while the latest news from Rio advises of light shipments and an advance of about ⅛ gold there. At the close of last week the eastern market was excited, but the views of buyer and seller were so far apart that but little business was done. Through the week, however, some large transactions took place The general opinion prevails that the high prices asked by the importers will be met by the jobbing trade before long—the stock in second hands having been reduced so low that they will have to go in or do no business. In other words, the importers having pluck and money, seem to have everything their own way, and will likely force buyers to come to their terms. We look for a more active market next month. Sugar—It is now believed that sugars have touched bottom at ⅛c per lb. below the current rates of same time last year. The feeling grows stronger in the last few days, and it would not surprise the trade to see an advance of ¼ to ⅜ during the first part of April. We believe buyers are safe in supplying their wants for months to come at the present figures and would advise our country friends to make a note of this. Syrups firm—Rice steady—New Orleans Molasses in good demand at full figures.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13⅛; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12⅛; Standard A, 11⅛; B, 11⅛; Ex. C. 11; C. Yellow, 10⅛; Circle C, 10⅛; Lower grades, 9⅛@10⅛.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22⅛@23⅛c, fair 21@21⅛c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 26@28c; Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 27c; loose, 26⅛c Roasted Java, 32

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8⅛; Patna, 8@8⅛; Rangoon 7⅛@8

SUNDRIES—Penna. Con Lye, $8.60. Philadelphia, $7.75. Bi-carb. Soda, kegs, $7⅛. Boxes $8⅛. Hammel's Ex Coffee, 4,50. Oswego & Duryea's Corn starch, 11; silver and satin, 10 Buffalo Corn Starch, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9.

HAY—The market for baled continues exceedingly quiet, hence, notwithstanding the arrivals were comparatively light, prices are without quotable change ranging from $25 to 30 per ton. There is little or no loose offering in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the country roads—may be quoted at $25 to $35.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11⅛@12⅛ Green Salted Mixed, 11⅛@11⅛ Green Salted Cow, 11@11⅛ Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@0.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.00@$4.50 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling all the way from $1.25@1.35 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 15@17c in the rough, and 18@20 in cakes.

MILL FEED—The arrivals continue light, and there is little or no inquiry, the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged Bran 85@90c; Seconds, $1.00@1.10; Middlings, $1.20@1.30.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Prime Silver Skins, 6.50@7 per barrel; good red, $5. Onion Setts, $5@$6 per bushel, as to quality.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 73@75; No. 2, 63; Linseed 95@98. Whale W. B. 88@94 Bank, 78; Straits, 83 Cod, $1.50@2 Spirits of Turpentine 80@85.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 80 to 90c per pair; dressed, 15@16c per lb. Dressed turkeys, 20@22c.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 4⅛@5c per lb.

POTATOES—The supply of prime peach blows is scarcely equal to the demand, and dealers generally are quoting prices higher, 8[illegible]@90c per bushel, that is in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 13⅛c, canvassed do., 14c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 8⅛c, canvassed, 8⅛c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12⅛c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 18c, canvassed, 18⅛c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Plain Shoulders, 7⅛c; Rib Sides, 8⅛c; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c; Clear Sides, 9⅛c; Mess Pork, $16.50; Leaf Lard: in tres, 9⅛c; half bbls, 10⅛c; pails, 10⅛.

RAGS—Quoted at 3⅛@3⅛c.

SHAKER CORN—13@14c per lb.

SEEDS—Trade continues slow both in Timothy and Clover; dealers generally are now quoting the former at $5.50, and the latter at $3.50, that is in a jobbing way. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $2.

TALLOW—8@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade, although not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, is nevertheless improving, and while, as noted in our last report, there is a firmer feeling caused by the recent advance eastward, there is no change in prices; however, it is said that the card will be advanced somewhat within the next few weeks or the discount reduced.

WHITE LEAD—We can report a continued good demand, but there is no change in prices; 11½c for 100 keg lots, and 12c for smaller lots.

WOOL—The market still remains dull and but little doing in the west. Growers who missed selling their clips during the fall and winter, when good prices were obtained, feel much chagrined over the situation. We do not hear of any orders being given out to purchase the balance of the old clip, and as it is only a couple of months now until the next clip will be ready to market, we do not suppose that any considerable amount will be sold until the new clip. Dealers generally are predicting that the next clip will not sell above 45c for the average wools of Ohio and Penna. Advices from the eastern markets do not show any improvement in prices, although a fair amount of sales are reported but at low prices. We quote prices nominal, viz: Fine Fleece, 45@50; Choice clips, 50; unwashed, 30@32.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, March 31, 1872.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

RECEIPTS.

Keifer & Lowensteine, Chicago	6 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	4 "
E. T. Vanvooris Chicago	4 "
Greenwald & K. Chicago	3 "
S. Krause & Co., Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	2 "
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 "
J. Needy, Chicago	2 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	2 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
Hazlewood & B, Chicago	1 "
G. Hadden, Chicago	2 "
Zeigler & I. Chicago	3 "
Greenwald & K. Upper Sandusky	2 "
S. Lowensteine, Fairview	1 "
J. D. Bell, Orrville	1 "
F. Hector, Orrville	1 "
Head and T. Orrville	1 "
J. H. Bair, Canton	1 "
J. Steiner, Waynesburg	1 "
Drain Bro, Bayard	1 "
F. Arnold, Canal Dover	1 "
Sadler H & Co, Indianapolis	1 "
Total	46"
Total last week	42"

CATTLE.

Of the 46 cars above noted, 4 cars were not put upon sale, having been shipped here from Chicago for a Washington Co. feeder: deducting these there would be 42 cars left, and then there were about two cars driven in from the adjoining country, making 44 cars of market cattle against 37 cars last Monday. Trade opened up brisk, and it continued so until the close; the best evidence of this was that the pens were almost entirely cleared by eleven o'clock—some drovers were sold out long before that time, and some of them were lamenting that they did not hold on with more tenacity, as it was generally conceded that the market closed better, so far as sellers were concerned, than it opened. Prices on all grades ruled from 25@37c per cwt. higher than last Monday, this was conceded all around—we are cognizant of some sales of common stock at an advance of at least ¼ a cent. Many of the butchers did not get a full supply last Monday, hence, there was an increased demand to-day, and this together with more favorable advices from all points stimulated the market and enabled sellers to realize the advance above noted. The quality, as a general thing, was just about what it has been for some time past; there were but very few of what are usually denominated scalawags: of medium to good there was a very fair supply, but of prime and extra, the number was small, very small, and not equal to the demand.

As we have already stated, prices ruled ¼ to ⅜ of a cent higher, and even at the advance the supply was not adequate to meet the wants of all the butchers, and there is not much doubt but 8 or 10 cars additional could have been disposed of without any difficulty. Prime to extra butcher cattle sold at from 6⅞@7⅛; medium to good, 6@6⅛; fair 5⅛@5⅞. We are cognizant of small 300 steers having been wholesaled at 5c, which is fully ¼ a cent more than they would have brought last Monday and an advance of a full cent within the past two or three weeks. Good stockers cannot fairly be quoted below 4⅛@5c, although we imagine that there could not, at present, be very many sold at quotations. Bulls, 3⅛@4⅛ for common to fair; Greenwald & Kahn sold 2 cars of "still" bulls at prices ranging from 4⅞ to 5⅛, weighing from 1,200@1,300.

Peter Sheitmantle reports 15 head of Butler Co. stock good 900 lb. steers, at 5c.

Eli Katz sold 1 car fair to prime butcher stock from Chicago at 6@7⅛.

Sol Traurman, 27 head fair to good from Chicago at 5@6⅛.

Lobman & Zeigler report 40 head of common to extra stock from Chicago at 5⅛@7.10.

Rothchilds & Haas sold 40 head of fair to prime at 6@7.

Smith & Kraus, 35 head inferior to prime at 4⅛@5c.

S. Lowensteine, 2 cars of mixed stock at 5@6.50.

Peter Hartman, 2 cars mixed stock from Ohio and Chicago at 4⅞@6.35.

W. Moonshine, 36 head of Chicago stock at 6⅛@6⅝.

Head & Trimble wholesaled 1 car fair Ohio steers, 1,000 lbs, at 5⅞ to D. Mike.

Holmes & Lafferty sold two cars from Chicago and two cars from Ohio at 5⅛@6⅝.

J. Needy, 34 head from Chicago, good to prime at 6⅛@7.

Greenwald and Kahn 2 cars good still bulls weighing 1,200 to 1,300 at 4⅛@5⅛; 3 cars steers, 5@7c.

M. Varner reports 2 cars of Chicago stock at 5⅛@7c.

Theo. Kestner 1 car of Chicago stock fair to prime at 5 80@7c.

Sadler, Havens and Co. 1 car of fair to medium at 5⅛@6⅛c.

Fred Hecter 20 medium Ohio steers averaging 1,000@1,100 lbs. 5@6

S. Marks and Bro. 54 head from Chicago at 5 to 7⅛c.

Louis Gerson sold 1 car of fair to good from Chicago at 5⅞@6⅝c.

D. Mike 30 head of mixed stock at 4⅞@6⅛c.

L. Keefer reports 40 head good to prime butcher stock at 6@7⅛c.

SHEEP.

The number on sale was again light, footing about 175, and, as might be expected, it was considerably short of the demand—a largely increased number of good sheep could have been sold rapidly and at full prices. Quotations may be fairly given at 7@7⅛ for good to prime; 6@6⅝ for fair, and 5@6⅛ for common.

Adam Eckert sold 50 mixed Ohio sheep for C. M. Heimes at 5⅛@7c.

Peter Sheitemantle, 80 open wool, Butler county, sheep averaging 100 lbs at 6@7c, according to quality.

Fred Hecter sold 43 head prime to extra Ohio sheep, 120 lbs at an average 7⅛c.

HOGS.

Where also in light supply, and as compared with last Monday, prices were from ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent per lb. higher. We now quote in a retail way at 6⅛ to 7c gross—as might be expected, the butchers generally did not want very many at the prices.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, March 28, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as is always the case at this time of the week, are light and with a steady demand the market is strong and everything offered meets with ready sale, and that too, at full prices. As we have before stated, the supply of good cattle has been light all week, and a much larger number than was here could have been sold and at good round figures; we are cognizant of two small lots which brought 7c. and anything verging on to extra would have brought ⅛ to a ¼ more. Quotations may be given as follows: extra 1,500 steers, 7⅛@7⅛; prime, 1,400, 6⅞@6⅞; prime 1,300, 6⅛@6⅛; 1,200, 6@6⅛; 1,000@1,100, 5⅛@5⅞. Old cows, stags and bulls, 3@4c.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue very meagre and as the supply is not equal to the demand, the market is very firm and the advance, noted in our last report, is well maintained. Some of the commission men are apprehensive that the advance established this week will cause a big "run" next week, and if the market should happen to be overstocked, a reaction will doubtless be the result; however, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" it is not good policy to draw largely upon the future though there is some ground for apprehension. We continue former quotations: prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs 6⅞@7⅛; 85@90 lbs 6⅛@6⅝; 75@80 lbs 5⅛@6.

HOGS.

The market continues firm, and with a supply not quite equal to the demand, prices have still further advanced. Sales of prime Philadelphia hogs at 6.25@6.30; medium to good, 6@6.10; fair to prime Yorkers, 5.70@5.90, an advance of 30@40c per cwt. within the past few days.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, March 29, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	301	270 cars.
Hogs	132	140 "
Sheep	37	47 "
Horses	56	53 "
Mules	13	12 "
Total	538	523 "

CATTLE.

The operations in cattle from Wednesday up until the close of the week, were meagre, unusually so, not from want of buyers but in consequence of a scarcity of stock. Of the 301 cars above reported as the receipts for the week, 238 cars were through stock, which, of course, were not put upon the market here, and after making this deduction it will be observed that there were but 63 cars on sale, not enough, ordinarily, to supply the Philadelphia buyers, say nothing about those from New York and other points; as might be expected, the market was active and firm and prices ruled at least 25c per cwt. higher than last week. The quality, considering the number, was almost, if not altogether, up the usual standard; as a rule, the offerings consisted of what might be denominated medium to good—there were but very few scalawags, and not a single drove that would pass for extra—a much larger number of the latter description would have met with ready sale, and at good round figures. However, the fact that there was an increased number of through cattle was not without its effect, and but for this the advance would have been greater; and the indications are, notwithstanding there was a light "run" here, that both New York and Philadelphia will be fully supplied next Monday, as there was, as we have already noted, an increased number of through cattle over this route, and we have no doubt but what the shipments over the Northern roads have been fully up to an average. We continue former quotations: extra 1,500 steers, 7⅛@7⅛; prime, 1,400, 6⅞@6⅞; prime 1,300, 6⅛@6⅛; 1,200 6@6⅛; good 1,000@1,100, 5⅛@5⅝. There were no sales above seven cents, but a few extra could have been sold at the prices quoted and there would have been no difficulty in disposing of a much larger number at 7c, providing the quality had been good enough.

SHEEP.

The "run," as will be seen, 37 cars, was the lightest one we have had to record for several months, and, as noted in our former reports, the supply, even at an advance of half a cent per lb. was not equal to the demand: of the 37 cars, 13 cars were taken by Erisman for shipment to New York, which left but 24 cars for Philadelphia and other buyers—scarcely one third the number they have been taking here every week for months past. However, the advance curtailed the demand somewhat; there was not as many wanted; the Philadelphia men were easier satisfied than formerly, the enhanced cost having appeased their appetites considerably, but, as already stated, the supply was unusually light, and was inadequate to meet the demand. We continue former quotations, prime 95@100 lbs, fine wool, 6⅞@7⅛c; 85 to 90 lbs, 6⅛@6⅝c; 75 to 80 lbs, 5⅛@6c. There was a sale last evening of 1 car fine wool 88 lbs. at 7⅛, and, to-day, 2 cars prime open wool, smooth and fat, 114 lbs. at 7.40. There were but 2 cars clipped on sale this week, and they were sold at a fancy price, 5⅝c, averaging 85 lbs.—the feeling among operators generally is that they were well sold, some alleged that they brought from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent more than they were worth; however, if the buyer was satisfied, we don't know that anyone else need complain.

HOGS.

The hog market, to use a common phrase, has been red-hot for two or three days past; with a light supply, and a sharp competition among buyers, prices have advanced from ⅛ to 1 cent per lb, Philadelphia hogs, sold to-day at $6.75@6.80 and Yorkers at $6.25 to 6.50—these are the highest quotations, we have had to make, if we mistake not, for two years. Dealers, generally are apprehensive that the advance will result in largely increased receipts within the next few days, and, if so, a tumble just about as rapid as the advance in prices, may be looked for.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 28, 1872.

There is a continued fair demand for pig iron, and while it is mainly for small lots, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate; and while there is no quotable change in prices as compared with last week, the market is generally reported firm and good irons are held with considerable tenacity. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: No. 1 foundry, $45@48; No. 2, $42@44; Grey Forge Neutral, $40@41; do. Cold short, $38@39; do. red short, $43@45—the inquiry just now is mainly for the latter description and as it is scarce, holders are firm at quotations. Warm Blast Charcoal, $55@58; Cold blast do, $60@65; Car wheel do, $70.

Orders still continue to come in freely for nails, and prices are firm but unchanged, $5⅛, 60 days or $5, net cash. The demand for bar iron is also improving, and there is a firmer feeling in sympathy with the raw material but the card remains unchanged.

The steel trade is reported satisfactory; orders perhaps have not been coming in quite so freely of late, but the mills are all busy—some of them report that they have their entire product sold for sixty days ahead.

Following sales of metal were reported:

ANTHRACITE.		
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	$42 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry Extra	46 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	41 00	4 mos
193 tons Gray Forge Neutral	41 50	4 mos
129 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	60 days
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	41 00	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray Forge R S	43 00	4 mos
200 tons No. 3 Cold Short	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	37 50	cash
100 tons Gray Forge	39 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge Extra	42 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Extra Gray Forge	40 00	cash
200 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray F. Red Short	43 50	4 mos
250 tons Gray F. Red Short	43 50	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge R. S.	43 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge R. S.	43 00	4 mos
50 tons White and Mottled	40 00	4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge Red Short	44 50	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
COKE.		
200 tons Gray Forge Neutral	$39 00	4 mos
ALLEGHENY COKE.		
500 tons Gray Forge		private

BOSTON, March 27.—The Shipping List says: About 500 tons Scotch Pig were received last week, mostly by dealers, who continue to sell in a small way at $60@70 per ton, the inside for Eglinton and outside for Coltness. American Pig is selling more freely at from $54@58 per ton as to quality. There is an upward tendency on refined bar iron, but sales continue to be made at $105@107.50 per ton, including English and American. American Rails are firm at $85 per ton, currency with a fair demand. English Rails are quiet $72@75 gold. No movement in Russia sheet which is firmly held at 16@16⅛c gold.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is without noticeable change, the high prices ruling have the tendency to restrict business, and the attention of the trade has been turned, to a great extent, to the better brands of American. We have only to notice sales of 250 tons Glengarnock, part at $57 from yard. American Pig continues firm at $50 for No. 1, while No. 2, which is in good stock, may be quoted at $46@48; the sales are 100 tons No. 1 Carbon at $50; 100 do No. 2 do $48, and 100 do No. 1 Lehigh $50. New English Rails are without further business. American are steady at $80@85 currency. Old English continue in good inquiry, and further sales have been made of 340 tons D. H. on private terms; and recently about 1,200 do. at Philadelphia &c., for shipment westward at $47.50 for D. H.; we quote the market here $55@56 for T., and $57@59 for D. H. Scrap is very quiet, and nominally $55@57 from yard for quantities: there is none offering from dock. Refined Bar scarcely sympathizes with the situation on the other side, the demand being backward, and prices barely sustained. Swedes Bar in importer's hands, is in small stock, say 150@200 tons, held at $137.50@142.50 gold—but there is almost none in jobber's hands and Plow sizes are not to be had though much wanted—the stock of Swedes in store is smaller than it has been in many years.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $47@48. Bar iron is quiet at 4 5-10c per lb, and nails firm at $5.25 per keg.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 31, 1873.

Trade was very quiet to-day so far at least as our market was concerned while in regard to prices there is no quotable change as compared with Saturday. Crude $2.15@2.17⅛ per brl at Parker, equal to about 6c per gallon here. Refined—Philadelphia delivery, 19⅛@19⅛ for April sellers and buyers option, and 19⅛@19⅛ for May, Pittsburgh delivery, 15⅛@15⅛.

Oil Barrels unchanged. Countries at $1.85; City make, 9 lb. hoops, $1.90; 10 lb hoops, $2.

The Wool Trade.

[From the Boston Shipping List.]

BOSTON, March 29.—The receipts of domestic for the week have been 2,925 bales against 1,253 bales for the corresponding week in 1872, and 1,248 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 818 bales against 2,176 bales last year.

There has been a large business doing in Wool the past week, but the market remains without much improvement, and in some instances further concessions have been made, particularly in pulled Wool, the shrinkage on which has been very marked the past two months.

Spring California Wool, that sold on the 7th of February at 45c per lb., could not be forced off to-day at over 35c. A large lot, in fact, understood to be upwards of 100,000 lbs, light and in good condition, but rather short staple, sold in New York at 30c per lb. There is at least a shrinkage on spring California of full 15c per lb since January. Mestiza pulled, that sold at the close of January last as high as 95c per lb, could not be sold now at over 60c. Three lots have, in fact, been sold at 60, 60 and 62c per lb, and the latter was considered an outside price. The shrinkage on this Wool, the past two months, has been from 25 to 30c per lb. Super and X pulled Wool has declined full 20c per lb since January, and on domestic fleeces the shrinkage has been from 10 to 15c per lb. It is no wonder, after such a rapid decline, that manufacturers should begin to feel somewhat alarmed, and in order to keep up the price of goods would like to see the downward tendency for raw material checked.

Good lines of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces cannot be sold at over 55c. Included in the sales of the week are some lots at higher figures, but these are exceptional cases, and include Wool of very superior quality and condition. From neighboring markets reports reach us of Ohio Wool offering at 52½c, but no good lines of fleece have been sold here as yet under 55c per lb.

Advices from California report very little movement as yet, but shearing is now in progress, and it is the general opinion that Wool must open low in order to attract buyers from the East. None have, as yet, left for that point from this market, and so far we are only aware of but one who intends to leave. A sale of Southern California, burry, is reported at 15c, gold. Last year, at this time, we reported a clip of 75,000 lbs. heavy burry and Southern, at 40c gold, and from 40@50c gold, were the current rates for the Northern and Southern, with large sales. With good lines of California spring selling here and in New York at 30@32c, currency, the shrinkage on the Wool clip of California, compared with the opening prices last year, is remarkable, and buyers will hesitate to purchase unless at a fair margin.

The direct import of Australia, noticed last week, has attracted some attention, and some of the invoices are very handsome and desirable. 70,000 lbs have been sold at from 52½@58c per lb, shrinkage from 30@35 per cent—or on the basis of $1.10@1.12 for scoured Wool. Holders claim that this is as cheap as Ohio fleeces at 55c.

The position of our market at the close of the week may be summed up as follows: The late receipts of Australia and other foreign are selling at less than cost, and foreign wool cannot be imported except at a loss. The large purchase of domestic fleece and pulled, for some successive weeks, have materially reduced stocks, and the supply of both foreign and domestic is so comparatively small we might naturally look for a firmer market were it not that the trade has become so demoralized, money so scarce and high, and goods dull and depressed. Holders of domestic are still free sellers at the present current rates, and do not appear to be willing to run the risk of carrying any considerable stock, with the California clip so near at hand and the prospect that the London sales in April will fix a lower bases for wool abroad. It may be that we have now touched bottom, but the market has been so deceptive since January that it will be some time before confidence is full restored.

Pennsylvania and Ohio fleeces.—The transactions include 37,000 lbs XX and above Pennsylvania at 60c, very choice; 15,000 lbs XX and above West Virginia at 58@60c; 50 000 lbs XX Ohio at 55@56c; 7,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio, choice and light, 60c; 17,000 lbs X and XX Pennsylvania at 55@58c; 120,000 lbs Michigan and Ohio at 55c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 and 5,000 lbs X Ohio at 55c; 1,100 lbs X Ohio at 56c; and 1,500 lbs coarse Ohio at 55c per lb.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Shipping List says: There has been quite an active demand the past two or three days, both from manufacturers and speculators. It is the general impression among dealers that trade is reviving, and that the worst is now past. Prices are unchanged, though it may be said that the market has more tone. There is still but little inquiry for foreign, domestic being chiefly wanted. The following quotations may be considered correct for the principal grades: Ohio and Michigan fleece, 55@61c; State do., 52@57½; California spring, 32@38; do. fall, 18@29; extra pulled, [illegible]@55; superfine do., 45@55; No. 1 do., 30@35; Cape, 32@37½; Montevideo, 33@38; Australian, 45@55; and Mestiza, 26½@32. The sales foot up 4,000 lbs. Montevideo at 35c; 30,000 Texas and Mexican, 20@25; 40,000 lbs. fall California, 24@29; 35,000 lbs. State fleece, 52@55; 10,000 lbs. Ohio do., 58; 150 bales medium scoured, 70; 1,000 lbs. X pulled, 50; 95 bags Philadelphia lambs do., 49@52½; 12,000 lbs. Australian, 200 bags and 21 bales spring California, 100 bales Cape, 50 bags pulled, and 100 bales do. on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA March 29.—There is more activity in wool at the recent decline. As wool is cheaper than it has been at any time for two years, buyers are taking it more freely. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 57@57; X, 55½@57c; medium, ¼ and ⅜ blood, 50@55c; coarse, 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine, 53@55c; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 48@50c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton: better export demand and higher; middling upland 20c; sales of futures, 25,300 bales, as follows: April 18⅞@19⅛c; May 19⅛@19 15-16c; June 19¾@20¼c; July 19 15-16@20¼c. Flour steady, with moderate business; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6.10@6.75; common to good $6.90@7.25; good to choice $7.70@8.35; white wheat extra $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio $7.10@10.50; St. Louis $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.00@5.75. Corn meal steady; yellow $3.40. Whisky easier at 90⅛@91c. Grain: wheat lower, with a limited demand; receipts 10,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.67; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.61. Clover seed quiet at $8.37½@8.62½; timothy $3.60@3.85. Rye dull and nominal. Barley: moderate business; receipts 20,000 bushels; new mixed western 65⅛@66⅛c; old in store 64c; yellow western 66⅛@67c. Oats firmer with a moderate business; receipts 24,000 bushels; new mixed western 48@55½c; black 46@49c; old western mixed 51⅛@52c. Eggs dull; western 22@22⅛c. Hay quiet. Hops firm. Groceries: nothing doing. The high rate of gold checks the demand. Coffee: Rio 16⅛@19c. Sugar: fair to good refining 8@8⅛c. Molasses: New Orleans 67@75c. Rice: Carolina 7⅛@8⅛c. Crude petroleum 9⅛c; refined do 19¼c. Turpentine: demand checked by the high rates of gold; sales at 59@60c. Grain in Warehouse: wheat 521,000 bushels; corn 1,988,000 bushels; oats 724,000 bushels; rye 22,000 bush; barley 106,000 bush; peas 4,000 bush; malt 163,000 bush. Mess Pork stronger; new mess $16,50@16,75; prime mess $15@16,25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats in fair request; hams 11½@13c; shoulders 7½c. Middles stronger; long clear, seller April, 9c; spot 9c; short do 9⅛c. Lard firmer; western steam 8 5-16c; kettle 9⅛@9⅛. Butter firm for choice; old and new steady; western 18@31c. Cheese quiet at 12@17c.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flour in fair demand, but at lower rates, but generally held quiet and firm; extra spring sold at $5.50@7.25. Wheat dull and prices drooping and lower; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.17⅛ cash; $1.22⅛ seller May; No. 3 $1.07@1.09⅛; regular and fresh rejected 95@96c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 30⅛@32c cash; 34⅛c seller May; rejected 28c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 24⅛@25⅛c; fresh rejected 23@24c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No. 2 64⅛@65⅛c regular and fresh. Barley: demand fair and prices advanced; fall No. 2 77@78c; No. 3 do 65c. Provisions: demand active and prices advanced. Mess pork strong at $15,50 cash; $15,80 bid for seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced to $8.17½ cash and $8.25@8.35 seller May. Dry shoulders 6⅛c; short clear held at 8⅛c; sales at 8⅛c loose. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand at 6⅛@9@9⅛c. Sugar cured hams 12⅛@14c, all packed. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 87c.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅛d; Orleans 9⅛d; sales 15,000 bales, of which 10,000 were American and 3,000 were for speculation and export; February and March shipments of cotton from Savannah or Charleston at 9 7-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat: California white, average, 11s 5d@11s 8d; club 11s 9d@12s 6d; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 6d. Pork 63s 6d. Cheese 73s. Cumberland middles 39s; short rib do 40s. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report 40,000 bales.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Refined petroleum 40⅛f.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Tobacco very firm; sales only moderately active and full prices. Bagging quiet and firm at 13@14c. Cotton firm; low middlings 17⅛c. Flour quiet; extra family $7; No 1 $8c; fancy $9. Grain firm. Wheat: red and amber $1.70@1.80. Corn active; mixed 54c; white 55c, shelled and sacked on orders. Oats steady at 41c sacked from store. Rye steady at 75c on arrival. Provisions strong and excited. Mess pork $16. Sugar cured hams 6⅛c. Bacon: clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9⅛c. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8@8⅛c; clear sides 8⅛@8⅛c; bulk hams 10⅛c, all loose; ⅛c higher packed. Lard: choice leaf tierces 8⅛@9c; kegs 9⅛@10c. Whisky firm at 85@86c.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red $1.65@1.75; amber do $1,80@1,90. Corn steady, with a good demand; light receipts; mixed western 60@60⅛c. Oats quiet; western mixed 45@46c; white 48@49c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Provisions strong and unsettled. Mess pork firmer at $16 50@17,00. Bulk meats firmer and higher; little doing; shoulders 6⅛@7c; rib sides nominal; clear rib do 8⅛@9c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7⅛c; rib sides 9⅛c; clear rib do 9⅛c. Sugar cured hams 12@15c. Lard firm at 8⅛@8⅛c. Butter active; western choice roll 33@35c; new 37@40c. Whisky 91c.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Cotton: demand active and prices advanced; 16⅛@17c; low middling 18@18⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged; $5@10.50. Corn meal dull at $2.40. Corn: demand good at full prices; 61@63c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 40@42c. Hay dull; $22@26. Bran dull; 16@17c. Bacon: demand fair and prices advanced to 7⅛@9⅛@9⅛c. Bulk meats: demand fair and prices advanced to 6⅛@6⅛@8⅛@8⅛c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Pork: demand active and prices advanced to $16.75.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Cotton firm at 19c. Wheat quiet at $1,65@1,68. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78@80c. Oats and Barley quiet and unchanged. Oils steady. Eggs, Butter and Cheese unchanged. Provisions strong. Mess pork $16 30@16,50; held higher. Lard firm; sales of steam; light sales of kettle at 8⅛c. Bulk meats excited and prices higher; sales at 6⅛, 8⅛@8⅛c. Bacon very strong; sales of shoulders at 6⅛c; sales of clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 8⅛c.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices have declined; extra white Michigan $1.92; No 1 do $1.78; amber do spot and seller April $1.63⅛; do May $1.67⅛@1.67⅛; do June $1 68⅛@1.69; No 1 red $1.70; No 2 do seller April $1.64⅛; rejected do $1.35. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed spot 39⅛c; seller May 40⅛c; low mixed 39⅛c; white 41⅛c; no grade 34⅛c. Oats dull and prices are nominal. Clover seed $6 for mammoth.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; low middling 17c. Flour quiet; choice family $9 50; fancy $10,25. Wheat $1.60@1,65. Corn 58c on orders in depot. Oats 45@50c on order in depot. Corn meal 44@65⅛c sacked in depot. Provisions strong. Bulk shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib sides 8⅛c; clear sides 8⅛c. Bacon: shoulders 7⅛c; clear rib 9⅛c. Plain hams 11⅛@12c; sugar cured 14c, all packed; sides 9⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Flour dull; superfine $4.50@5.25; extra $6@6.75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $8.25@9 50. Wheat dull; red X $1.90@1.93; amber $1,96@1,99; white $2.10@2,20. Corn quiet; yellow 60c. Oats dull; white 48@50c; black 46@47c. Crude Petroleum 13⅛c; refined do 19@19⅛c. Whisky 91@92c.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower for No. 1 red winter, which is held at $1.62; No. 2 do $1.70. Corn quiet at 44@45c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 State 39c. Refined petroleum steady, with a good demand; car lots 16c; Ohio State test 24⅛@25c.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.29; No 2 do $1.19⅛. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 26⅛c. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 35⅛c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 66c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; spring No 2 80c.

NEW ORLEANS March 31.—Sugar dull; good common 7⅛c; fair to fully fair 8⅛@8⅛c. Molasses dull; common fermenting 40c; cistern bottom 53c. Cotton: good demand; sales 6,500 bales; ordinary 13⅛c; good do 16⅛c; low middling 18⅛c; middling 19⅛c; middling Orleans 19⅛c; receipts 3,363 bales; exports: Great Britain 4,126; continent 5,171; coastwise 1,672; stock 197,501.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Beeves yesterday and to-day 298 cars, or 4,900 head, making 8,[illegible]85 for the week, against 6,830 last week; prices of Friday last maintained and the bulk of transactions were at an average advance for the week of ⅛c for dressed weight; market dragged a little toward the close and slight concessions were necessary to clear the yards of stock; extreme range for common to premium native steers 11@14c, with a few selections at 14⅛c to dress 60 lbs gross cwt, and poor to prime Texas and Cherokee cattle at 10⅛@12c, dress 56 and 57 lbs; sales include 4 cars premium Illinois steers, strong 9⅛ cwt, at 14c, dress 60 lbs; 8 cars prime do 8⅛ cwt, 13@14c; 16 cars fair to good Illinois steers 7 cwt, 12@13c; 20 cars Texans, 6@7 cwt, 11⅛@12c; 9 cars do, 5⅛ cwt, 10⅛@11c. Sheep to-day 25 cars, or 4,300 head, making 13,900 against 11,000 last week; market slow and offerings were not fully closed out; quality ranged from common to extra and prices from 6⅛c to 8⅛c for unshorn lots with 1 car load good sheared State sheep, 87 lbs, 6⅛c; among the sales were 8 cars Ohio sheep, 7⅛@8c; 5 cars State sheep 7⅛@8⅛c; 5 cars Ohio 6⅛@8c; 6 cars State 8@8⅛c, and 1 Ohio do sheared, 87 lbs, 6⅛c. Hogs: receipts 40 cars, 6,100 hogs, making 30,800 for the week, against 33,900 last week; live hogs wanted at 6⅛@6⅛, and city dressed firm at 7⅛@8⅛c.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Cattle: no arrivals to-day; receipts for the week 6,935; market firm at yesterday's prices; all offerings, save a few odds and ends, were purchased; about 500 disposed of; sales 240 Illinois steers, 1,128 to 1,401 lbs, $5.90@6.65; 98 Michigan steers, 1,004 to 1,[illegible] lbs, $5.25@5.40; 17 Indiana mixed, 1,110 lbs, $5.[illegible]; 22 Michigan stockers, 927 lbs, $4 6[illegible]; 21 Ohio stockers, [illegible] lbs, $5.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day [illegible]; total for the week 7,000; market closed firm at [illegible] for western sheep; no Canada stock in market; western receipts very light; the only sale made public was 312 Michigan sheep 100 lbs at $7; all offerings save two loads held out of market disposed of. Hogs: receipts to-day, 4,070 head; a total for the week of 18,300; market full; 10c per cwt higher than yesterday; all stock in yards sold; sales: 750 Illinois hogs 170 to 242 lbs at $6.10; 373 Ohio stillers 271 to 290 lbs at $5.75.

ALBANY, March 28.—Cattle market opens dull, with a slight advance asked; offerings limited; receipts 385 cars, or 19 short of last week; up to to-day the average quality was inferior, the highest price realized being 7⅛c and the lowest 6⅛c; the advance amounts to ⅛c per lb; milch cows steady; range $45@70; veal calves in good request at 7@7⅛c. Sheep and lambs in light demand and prices ⅛c higher; fine wool sheep 6⅛@7⅛c; lambs 7@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Cattle: market active; sales 2,100 prime to extra steers at $7.75@8.25. Sheep: market unchanged; sales 9,000 at 8⅛@9c. Live hogs: market active and higher; sales 5,000 at $9.25@9.50.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Business was moderately active with jobbers in all departments. Fine brown and standard sheetings are active. Fine bleached shirtings move freely and are in short supply. Wide sheetings are active and firm. Denims and ticks are in good demand. Prints, percales and organdies are in improved request. Fancy cassimeres are in fair jobbing request at [illegible] prices. Plain foreign dress goods and black [illegible] are brisk. Other imported fabrics are quiet.

Very Latest News.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

The Steamship Atlantic Goes Down with One Thousand Persons on Board.

OVER 700 SOULS FIND A WATERY GRAVE.

Terrible and Heartrending Scenes on Board.

GREAT EFFORTS MADE TO SAVE LIFE.

Statement of the Third Officer.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The White Star steamer Atlantic, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool for New York, while coming into this port for coal, struck on Meagher's Rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and became a total wreck. Of about one thousand souls on board upwards of seven hundred were drowned.

The third officer, Brady, arrived in this city this evening. He says the Atlantic left Liverpool on the 20th of March, with upwards of nine hundred steerage passengers and fifty cabin passengers. The steamer experienced boisterous weather during the passage, but all went well until noon on Monday, the 31st of March, when the supply of coal became nearly exhausted. The Captain determined to put into Halifax. The captain and third officer were on deck until midnight. The position was then judged to be Sambro light, bearing N. N. W. thirty-nine miles. The captain then went into his chart room, leaving orders to be called if there was any change in the vessels position. Brady went to bed the same time as the captain. The next thing that he remembers is that he was thrown out of his bunk, and he felt the ship strike several times. He then rushed on deck and found the Captain and officers there, and the deck full of passengers. He got an axe and commenced to clear away a boat. The Captain and other officers were busy doing the same thing. Brady got his boat out and put two women in it. A number of men attempted to get into it, and about a dozen succeeded. Just at that moment the steamer fell over on her beam ends and sank. Only one boat had been got out, and that was carried down by the steamer, and all in it were lost. Brady scrambled into the mizzen rigging, which was above water, and seeing that he could do nothing there, he then went forward and unwove the halliards, being assisted by Quartermaster's Speakman and Owen. Brady then took the halliards and all three swam to a rock, and then a line was hauled ashore and a number of passengers landed by it. A number had got on the rock, but as the tide was rising, their position was no better than on the vessel. Just then fishermen on shore came out in boats and rescued those on the rock and a large number from the rigging.

Brady remained at the scene until noon today, when all who were alive on board had been taken from the wreck except the chief officer, Mr. Frith, who was in the rigging, shouting for help. Brady says he tried to get the crew to go to the rescue of Frith, but the sea was so heavy that nobody would volunteer.

Altogether about two hundred and fifty persons were saved, including Captain Williams, also the fourth officer, Mr. Brown, the doctor and several of the engineers and sailors. Not a single woman or child was saved. Most of them, as well as hundreds of men, were drowned in their berths.

The steamer struck about two o'clock this morning. The weather at the time was dark, but not thick, and the sea rough. Steamers are going down to-night to render what assistance they can. All the people saved from the wreck, with the exception of Brady, are still at Prospect, where the fishermen are giving them all the attention they possibly can.

Another Account.

The following is the *Chronicle's* report of the disaster: It is our painful duty this morning to record the most terrible marine disaster that has ever occurred on our coast—the loss of a great ocean steamship, with about 750 lives. Yesterday afternoon a report became current that a steamer had been wrecked somewhere on the coast, and one or two lives lost. The report was regarded as one of the canards put afloat on All Fool's Day, and little regard was paid to it. Soon the report became more definite, and we knew that the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star Line, was ashore near Prospect, and that several lives had been lost. Even yet the public were inclined to regard the story as a malicious hoax. A little later, however, it became known that the report was well founded, and that but a small part of the truth had been told, the fact being that the Atlantic had been wrecked on Meagher's Rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and out of about 1,000 souls on board, 750 were lost. Need we say that the terrible announcement created a profound feeling of horror throughout the community. Having ascertained that one man from the wrecked ship had arrived in town, our reporter went in search of him. He proved to be Mr. Brady, the third officer of the Atlantic, bruised, wornout and almost speechless after the terrible events of the morning. Nevertheless, he cheerfully gave such information as he could.

The Atlantic, Brady said, left Liverpool on Thursday, March 20th, for New York. She touched at Queenstown the next day to receive mail and passengers, after which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full cargo of general merchandise and a very large number of passengers. Brady could not give the precise number, but thought there were more than 800 in the steerage and about 50 in the cabin. These, with her crew, would probably make the total number not less than 1,000 souls. She was commanded by Captain James Agnew Williams.

Rough weather was experienced, but nothing worthy of note occurred until noon on Monday, the 31st of March, when the coal being short, Capt. Williams resolved to put into Halifax for a supply. The Captain and Mr. Brady had the night watch up to midnight, when they were relieved by the chief and fourth officers. At that time they judged that Sambro light then bore N. N. W. thirty-nine miles. The sea was rough and the night dark. The chief and fourth officers having taken charge, Mr. Brady went below and turned into his berth. The captain also went to his room to lie down. What occurred between midnight and 2 o'clock, the time of the disaster, Brady cannot tell, as he was sleeping. He was awakened and thrown out of his bunk by the shock when the steamer struck. She struck heavily three or four times. Brady ran up to the deck and found it full of passengers. He found an axe and with it commenced to clear away the starboard life boat. He observed that the Captain and the other officers were engaged in clearing other boats. Brady succeeded in getting his life boat out. This was the only boat launched, and it had no sooner touched the water than a crowd made a rush to get into it. Brady had to use force to prevent them crowding in. He put two women and about a dozen men into it, and also got in himself. Just then the steamer fell over and sank. The boat with its living freight was carried down with the steamer, and all in it were drowned except Brady.

The hull of the steamer became almost totally submerged, and only the bow and masts remained above water. The greater part of the passengers were in their rooms below at the time, and were immediately drowned. Indeed, so soon after striking did the steamer sink that many of the passengers were no doubt sleeping peacefully in blissful ignorance of all that was going on around them, and passed into eternity without a struggle. Of those on deck, numbering several hundred, many were washed overboard when the ship fell over, and their cries for help, as they struggled in vain for life, were most heartrending. Many, however, had taken refuge in the rigging and on the bow, and were still living, but with the prospect of almost certain death before them, for they knew not where they were, and were in momentary expectation of the ship sinking further and engulphing them all. Even as they were clinging in desperation to the rigging, with the sea washing them continually, their situation was most trying, and every few minutes some of them, benumbed by cold and exhausted from their struggles, perished.

—General Ducrot recently stated to a correspondent in Paris that the Republic was a failure, and that the only safety of France was in the restoration of the Monarchy or Empire, and that she must fight again. Thiers, in his opinion, would attempt to prolong his term till his death.

—The residence of Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, late United States Consul at Liverpool, together with a barn and its contents, and the servants' dwelling, near Camden, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire last Monday evening. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Right Place.

At Reno's Terra Cotta House, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, is the right place to get sewer pipe or flue lining. There is not the slightest doubt Mr. Reno's rapidly increasing trade should be satisfactory proof of the above assertion, the sewer pipes sold by him give satisfaction in consequence of their being easily fitted together, which goes to prove that they are perfectly round, a thing that is very rare with large pipe. They are manufactured by Freeman Bros., below Wellsville, Ohio, that have clay second to none in the United States. He also sells the flue lining, manufactured by them, which is pronounced by contractors and architects the best in the market. The fact of his supplying nearly all the contractors proves that to be the fact. He keeps also constantly on band, chimney tops, lawn vases, fire tile, fire brick and fire clay, which he will sell, either at retail, or by the car load. His card will be found in another column.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

HOME NEWS.

Moving Day.

Any of our subscribers who change their residence will please leave notice of their new number and street at this office, or with the carrier, in order that the paper may be correctly delivered.

Police Committee.

The Police Committee of Councils met last evening in the Mayor's office, C. P. Duff, Esq., in the chair. The police pay-roll for the month of March, amounting to $17,532.11, together with other monthly bills to the amount of $460.68, was approved. The matter of two new lock ups for the South Side was discussed, and a resolution was adopted urging upon the City Property Committee the vicinity of building the same. No other business of importance was transacted.

Protesting Against the Inspector.

A large meeting of the representatives of the Building and Loan Associations was held last night in Curry Hall, Sixth street, to express their opposition to the appointment of a Building Inspector by the Legislature. J. G. Weldon was called to the chair and George Munroe elected Secretary. A series of resolutions similar to those adopted at the meeting on the South Side was adopted, and Mr. Alex. McFarland was appointed to visit Harrisburg in the interest of the associations.

Burglary at Bridgeport.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 29, 1873.

On Thursday night the liquor warehouse belonging to Mr. Edward Toynbee, of Bridgeport, was entered by burglars. The entrance was effected by forcing the front door open with a mill bar. The safe was blown open by inserting powder in the key-hole. The contents were rifled. Books, papers, &c., were found scattered promiscuously over the floor. The burglars received no recompense for their trouble, as there was no money deposited in the safe at the time. Detective Norcross was on hand at an early hour and inspected the *debris*. At the present writing there is no clue to the pepetrators. "VIVA."

Robbers Interrupted.

At an early hour yesterday morning officer Coulson discovered three parties cavorting around on the roof of the St. James Hotel, on Liberty street, and suspecting that they were meditating a raid on some of the rooms in the building, he adopted measures to capture them. He succeeded after considerable trouble in arresting Patrick McAmara, but the other two escaped. One of McAmara's companions was the notorious Willie Oiler. Willie uses a crutch in walking, but his lameness does not seem to impede locomotion. He made his escape by jumping from the roof of the hotel to an adjoining building, and thence to a shed in the rear of the Rush House, the last jump being fully twenty feet. He left his crutch behind, which is now at the Central lock up awaiting the appearance of the owner. At the Mayor's early court, yesterday, McAmara was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

Mohawk Valley School Exhibition.

The scholars, teachers and parents of Mohawk Valley, in South Fayette township, were all delightfully entertained in a school exhibition held on Friday evening, the 21st ult. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The regular exercises were preceded by prayer by Mr. Dickson. Speeches, dialogues and essays then followed; the opening address was by J. P. Shane; next came Miss Maggie Dickson, who spoke "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse" in a manner most creditable to herself; this effort was by general concession the gem of the programme. Miss D. gives promise of fine elocutionary and dramatic proficiency as a speaker. Other very creditable performances must not be overlooked; among these, I may specify "The Old Man and the Stylish Church," by T. A. Campbell; this was delivered with a fine voice and good effect. Then "Gone with a Handsomer Man," by Thomas Shane; this was a humorous piece and the speaker brought the comic features well out. Miss Lizzie Stewart was the next declaimer. She gave well spoken and cogent reasons "Why they wouldn't sell the Farm." Miss Aggie Jackson essayed "Good-bye" most gracefully, but the company didn't leave until the "Closing Address" by Miss Maggie G. Dickson had been well pronounced and beautifully and affectingly replied to by the accomplished teacher Miss R. E. Tannehill. The performances of the scholars were in themselves conclusive evidence of their diligent study and careful training. Great credit is due to Miss Tannehill for her zealous and successful training of the young in Mohawk Valley, among whom her labors for three years have been most effective and satisfactory. It is the desire of our parents and children that she should continue for years to come her excellent work in this valley. ROVER.

"A LIFE FOR A LIFE."

The Murderer Staup, of Fayette County, Sentenced to be Hung.

Yesterday morning at an adjourned session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Fayette county, held at Uniontown, John Staup, the murderer of Alpheus Glover, was called up for sentence. The details of this murder are still fresh in the minds of the readers of the GAZETTE. The two trials of the case having been given in full. Judge Gilmore called the prisoner up for sentence, a painful silence prevailing in the Court room. The Judge delivered the sentence to the prisoner that he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead. The time of execution to be fixed by the Governor.

"FREE BRIDGES."

A Long Petition—Earnest Efforts for the Passage of the Bill.

The question of free bridges is one which has long interested the people of our community, but until lately there seemed to be no feasible plan agreeable to the tax-payers and the companies by which this could be accomplished. Within a few weeks past, however, the subject has been revived again by the presentation of the Free Bridge bill in the Senate, and the parties interested on all sides of the rivers have been at work testing public sentiment on the question. As a result of these labors, a petition—which if length be a criterion, is very formidable, for it is twenty-two feet long—has been sent to the Senate requesting the speedy passage of the bill. A more important consideration than its length, is the fact stated, that the signers are nearly all men of property, and that the aggregate amount thus represented is from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars, while many others, who were not called upon to attach their signatures, would have availed themselves of the privilege had it been accorded them.

Such practical expressions of the public feeling are certainly worthy of every consideration by our legislators.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Fraternal Love Sealed by a $75,000 Certificate.

The late James McCully, along with other noble qualities, seems to have possessed a capacity of fraternal love, in a marked degree. During his life many friends had reason to test this characteristic, and to none was the response so cordial or strong, as to Mr. R. D. Clarke, a Water street merchant. For more than a quarter of a century they had been intimate companions and friends, and it is said the deceased frequently expressed his friendship in a practical way, to be appreciated by every business man. About a year ago, this feeling manifested itself in a certificate given by Mr. McCully to his friend Clarke, entitling him on his (McCully's) decease, to $75,000, "as a token of friendship and good will." There were no witnesses to the singular "bequest" save the two parties interested, but it was kept by Mr. Clarke, and yesterday was filed among the claims against the estate, through the legatee's counsel Mr Acheson.

The production of the paper naturally created some surprise among the heirs of the estate, and as yet, there has been no disposition expressed in regard to it, but whether it will be allowed without a legal struggle remains to be seen.

BUSINESS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Receipts for March Larger than any Previous Month.

The following is the report of Mayor Blackmore for the month of March, 1873. It shows the receipts for that month to exceed those of any previous month. The largest amount for any one month heretofore was July, 1872, which was $2.90 less than the receipts for March, 1873:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	542
Disorderly conduct	340
Vagrancy	27
Informations	63
Total	972
Discharged	110

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$2,807 75
Jail receipts	450 00
Night police	550 15
Dramatic license	170 00
Pawn license	100 00
Total	$4,077 90
March, 1872	3,037 35
Increase	$1,040 55

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Evening—The City Superintendency Again Under Discussion—With the Same Result as Heretofore—The Attendance at the Schools.

Last evening the Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a regular meeting in the Common Council Chamber. Rev. Mr. King presiding. After prayer, roll call, and approval of minutes.

Mr. Lorenz reported the resignation of R. T. Davis, a member of the Ninth Ward Local Board, and the appointment of Mr. Joseph Drexler to fill the vacancy. Confirmed.

The Fourth Ward Board reported the election of Miss Helen P. Smith to fill a vacancy in the primary department. Confirmed.

Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution for the abolition of the Committee on School Inspection and the election of a City Superintendent.

This elicited a lengthy discussion, in which the ground in this question gone over so frequently by the Board heretofore, was again traversed—in a rhetorical way—and which ended, as has always been the case, in the defeat of the resolution.

Messrs. Lee and Marthens, members of the Committee indicated, then presented their resignations as members thereof, but the gentlemen were not allowed to retire.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution, making it the special business of the next regular meeting the consideration of the propriety of electing a City School Superintendent. Passed.

The pay-roll of the teachers for the month of March, amounting to $8,362.50, was read and approved.

Secretary Benney's monthly reports attested that the average attendance of scholars had been 6,408 during March, which was eighty-six per cent. of the whole number enrolled.

After the approval of several small bills, the meeting adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....The Union Depot needs better ventilation.

....The South Side has an "Anti Treat Society."

....$17,532.11 will pay the city police for their March services.

....The Allegheny City police received their monthly stipend for March yesterday.

....Officer Henry Sayers, of the Mayor's police, tendered his resignation yesterday.

....The clerical force of the Board of Revision cost the city $871.20 for the month of March.

....The Ladies Charitable Association hold their annual meeting this afternoon at the Homeopathic Hospital.

....Peter Weir has been held in one thousand dollars bail by Deputy Mayor Irwin for threatening to kill Henry Hershhauser.

....The Commercial Department of the High School now occupies three rooms on the second floor of the High School building.

....Sneak thieves took advantage of open hall doors yesterday and got away with several overcoats and other wearing apparel.

....The members of the South Side German Turners' Association have organized a Sunday School for the benefit of their children.

....The Government Building Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Two proposals were received and will be opened on the 10th inst.

....The Park Commission of Allegheny met last evening and approved the bills for the past month, and transacted the usual routine business.

....Postmaster Stewart will forward to Washington a petition for the abolition of the South Side postoffice and the extension of letter carriers to that district, if such a petition is prepared.

....The First ward Contested Election Committee having listened with the fortitude of martyrs to all the testimony and arguments of the case, will meet during this week to prepare their report to Councils.

....The two new Street Commissioners of Allegheny City, Alexander Hanna and W. W. Tyson, entered upon their new duties yesterday. Mr. Tyson takes the district east of Federal street and Mr. Hanna that on the west side.

....James O'Rouke was arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Gun for refusing to pay toll over the Smithfield street bridge. He was taken before Deputy Mayor Barker, who fined him $14.25, being ten dollars and costs.

....A misprint yesterday made us credit Mr. Scully instead of Mr. C. B. Seeley with the presentation in Councils of the ordinance for the improvement of Hiland avenue. The matter has been in Mr. Seeley's hands from its inception, and to his efforts is mainly due its success.

....An employe of Messrs. Arbuckle & Co. had his right hand seriously injured in the cogwheels of the spice mills, on Liberty street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Dickson attended him. The name of the injured man was not learned.

....A valuable horse belonging to John Scherbier was stolen from his stable near Greensburg on Monday night. Information was sent to the Chief or Police and the detectives were yesterday looking for horse and thief, but so far without success.

....The following is the Allegheny letter carriers report for the month of March: Mail letters delivered, 46,272; Drop letters delivered, 5,993; Papers delivered, 39,598; Mail letters collected, 28,267; Drop letters collected, 1,643; Papers collected, 2,774.

....Mr. W. B. Brobst, whom we mentioned yesterday as having been appointed Advertising Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was formerly Agent of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, in charge of the Central Ticket office in this city.

....Yesterday, Margaret Burt, through her husband Michael Burt, instituted suit, in the District Court, against Sarah Burt, and her husband for slander,—the slanderous words uttered being in effect that plaintiff was an unchaste woman. A capias was issued.

....A man was thrown from the platform of one of the cars of the Cleveland and Wheeling Express on Monday evening. He was considerably hurt about the head. Dr. Buchanan attended him. The accident happened near Wood's Run, where the gentleman resides.

....A man who was driving a wagon load of oats down Smithfield street yesterday morning was thrown off by the wheel catching in the car track, near Seventh avenue, and one wheel passed over his foot, crushing it terribly. The pain was so severe as to cause him to faint. His name could not be ascertained.

....The inhabitants of Port Perry and the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have inaugurated a spirited discussion on the proposition of the latter to divide the town by running an embankment through it, to complete their connection with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

....On Saturday night a young man named Micheal Golden employed as brakeman on Conductor Ward's shifting train on the Allegheny Valley Road at Oil City while walking on the track in an intoxicated condition, was run over and killed by a freight train. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

....The Lawrence Literary Society of Lawrenceville purposes giving on Thursday evening the 10th inst. an entertainment to their friends, consisting of dialogues, essays, music etc. This society is composed of some of the leading young ladies and gentlemen of that part of the city and is in a highly flourishing and prosperous condition.

....An Irishman named Michael Kerrigan, who came to this city yesterday from Greenville, seeking work says he left his entire stock of worldly goods—done up in two handkerchiefs—in a candy store, near the depot, and now is unable to find them. He wished to go to another part of the city and asked permission to leave the articles for a few hours, which was granted, but upon returning he searched in vain for the store. The detectives will assist him to-day.

....Comptroller Brown, of Allegheny, sends us a neat pamphlet compilation of the annual reports of the various city officers for 1872, gotten up under his supervision, and printed by Mr. John Ogden. The reports are very systematically arranged and accompanied by an index, which adds greatly to the value of the book, enabling all in search of information in regard to city affairs to turn easily to the page. It is one of the best pamphlets of the character we have ever examined.

....We wish to remark that we do not vouch for the truth of that story about the Beaver Falls young lady, about to go off on the cars, who stepped into the dark sitting room of the depot to kiss her friend Sarah good-bye. Owing to the darkness she didn't hit Sarah, but exromed on a Chinaman, and didn't find out the mistake until John began yelling, "Whatee for you so chokee me? Hi yah! No squeezee so muchee!" One yell, a flopping of feminine garments, a slammed door, and that girl was gone.

....The dignity of the members of the Teachers' Institute was deeply offended by the action of a morning paper, whose reporter either did not attend the exercises or failed to see in them anything sufficiently sensational to occupy much space in the columns of his paper. The President, last evening, in a few remarks, expressed his regret at that journal's lack of appreciation for anything elevated and ennobling, and said he wished the public to be assured that the exercises were not for teachers alone, but the public in general, to whom, he felt sure, they would prove interesting.

....John Kolb's hymeneal and family relationship has not been of a pleasant character according to his own story. He filed a bill in equity, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, against Frederick Rosenmier, his brother in law, in which he states that he owned a lot of ground and a house on Carson street, East Birmingham, valued at about $9,000. The ownership of this property gave him all his trouble, as he alleges, his wife, instigated by her brother, annoyed him perpetually to make it over to her and the children, or sign an agreement that he would not encumber it with any mortgage. Finally he yielded—being too much distracted to know what he was doing—and agreed to sign an agreement that he would never encumber the property. He alleges, however, that instead of signing such a paper he was made intoxicated and then induced to sign a deed in fee simple, conveying the property to Rosenmier, who had it re-conveyed to his wife, Mrs. Kolb. That lady died in January last and willed the property to her brother and her children in equal shares,—and then for the first time, Kolb alleges, he discovered the property was not his. He asks for an investigation of the facts and the restoration of his property. A writ was issued returnable the first Monday in May.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Mr. Jefferson made his second appearance to a crowded house. His masterly performance of "Rip Van Winkle" elicited continued laughter and applause. Mr. Jefferson, though his eyesight may be unfortunately impaired, still has not lost the power that he possesses for moving an audience and making them from the first scene to the last take an intense interest in the play. Throughout the performance Mr. Jefferson never lags, and when the curtain drops upon the drama we are sorry that it is done. The support given to the star is good, and the scenery as is usual with this house, most excellent.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings next the Opera House will be given over to the Lyric Muse. These two nights we are to be favored by Lucca and Kellogg, the world's greatest Lyric artistes. Madame Lucca is said to bear off the palm in her delineations of Lyric tragedy. Miss Kellogg is too well known here to need any introduction, and there is no doubt but the season will prove a grand success. The sale of subscription tickets commences to-morrow at the Opera House ticket office.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening the first of two grand concerts by Ole Bull and troupe comes off with the following attractive programme: Piano-forte solo, Paraphrase sur "Rigoletto," Liszt, Mr. Joseph Hart Denck. Duo, "Italiana in Algeri," Rossini, Miss Graziella Ridgway and Signor Ferranti. Violin solo, "Visions," Ole Bull, Ole Bull. "Voi Che Sapete," Mozart, Miss Graziella Ridgway. Piano-forte solo, "Le Reveil du Lion," (Awakening of the Lion,) Caprice heroique, Kontski, Mr. Joseph Hart Denck. "Femmine! Femmine!" (Woman! Woman!) Fioravanti, Signor Ferranti. Violin solo, "Adagio," Mozart, Ole Bull. Duo, "Crispino," Ricci, Miss Graziella Ridgway and Signor Ferranti. Violin solo, Introduction and Variations on the theme, "Lily Dale," Ole Bull, Ole Bull. Such attractions as this ought certainly to draw a crowded house.

"STRADELLA."—On Friday evening the Frohsinn Society will give their long talked of and attractive performance of Flotow's "Allesandro Stradella." The company that will produce it is one of unexceptional merit and the chorus unusually strong.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last evening this house was well filled by an enthusiastic audience to witness the splendid programme of attractions offered by the management. Prof. Tobin and his "Mystery," Miss Delmay, the ballet troupe, and the other attractions were each greeted with their full share of applause.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The attractions offered here are great and are sufficient inducement to fill the house nightly. The Remmelsberg sisters, Goss and Fox, and the other artists all vie with each other in producing a stupendous programme.

Mr. John Grazier, the well known Real Estate and Land Agent, has moved his office. He may now be found at No. 112 Smithfield street, on the Second floor over Murdoch's Seed Store. 6t.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

John Lane, previously convicted of the larceny of an overcoat and a pair of gloves belonging to John Clark, was granted a new trial and acquitted of the charge.

Honora Foley, charged on oath of John Brennan with selling liquor without license, plead *nolo contendere*.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Zimmerman, charged with cheating Stephen H. Dyer, keeper of a boarding house, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs. It was alleged that Zimmerman had falsely represented himself to be the owner of the two hundred and forty-eight acres of land in the State of Wisconsin, and by such representation succeeded in obtaining lodging and credit to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five dollars from the prosecutor, and afterwards refused to pay for his boarding and lodging.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed on motion of the District Attorney, on payment of costs equally by the prosecutor and defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. E. J. Truxell, charged on oath of Henry Schyel with assault and battery.

Patrick Brannon and George F. Stewart were acquitted of the charge of larceny and larceny by bailee of a cow, preferred by Robert Smith.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Martin Connolly and John Connolly, charged with aggravated assault and battery, by George Mellin, the jury found a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery as to the former, and not guilty as to the latter.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Tomer, Sr., and William Tomer, charged on oath of Simon K. Bord with aggravated assault and battery has been submitted to the jury.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Wm. McCanleff,	Elijah Harris,
Lorenzo Wark, et al.	Geo. Regeiman,
Emanuel De Roy,	Wm. Brown,
James De Roy,	Abram Weller,
Sam. Rabel.	M. E. Scribner,
August Beilfield,	Henry Fuhr,
Alonzo Walden,	Andreas Miller,
Frank Murphy, et al.	W. Foley.
Martin Joyce,	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

Preliminary orders were granted in the matter of the application for charters of incorporation of the St. Stanislaus Aid Society of Pittsburgh, and the Lutraed Building and Loan Association.

A verdict for plaintiff for $25 was found in the case of David Aiken vs. the Howard Sub-District Public School, being an action to recover for measuring done.

A non suit was taken by plaintiff in the case of W. H. Parke vs. John Rush.

The jury is out in the case of David Arnheim vs. the Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company. Action to recover for the services of two mules.

The case of Lernhart & Co. vs. Henry Liebalt, being an action on a mechanics' lien, is on trial.

In the case of A. W. Boyd & Co. vs. T. F. Phillips, a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

The jury found for defendant in the case of McGurgan vs. Sweeney, action to recover for a lot of hay sold.

The next case taken up was that of Edward Bourne vs. the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Action for payment for heating apparatus put into the Asylum. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

76. Holfelder vs. King.
89. Barclay vs. Turner, et al.
94. Johnston vs. Zimmer.
97. Seeger & Co. vs. Reed & Co.
101. McQuaide vs. Grubbs.
105. Deckenbaugh vs. Voelker.
106. Peden vs. Hughes.
107. Howard vs. Gallagher.
108. Schauss vs. Frank & Son.
109. Mangan et al. vs. McDonough et al.
110. McCowan vs. Graham.
111. Graham vs. McKeown & Co.
112. Manch vs. Volner.
115. Reighard vs. Hald.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The case of the city of Allegheny vs. Wm. McCreery, municipal lien for the grading and paving of Gallagher street, is on trial before Judge Hampton.

The report of the Commissioners in the case of Henry Bright et al. vs. Rachel R. Bright et al., was presented and improved, and confirmed absolutely. The Commissioners were appointed to make a partition of certain real estate situated in Plum township.

The case of Hays et al. vs. Briggs is still on trial.

Trial list for To-day.

134. Alex. Stewart vs. Cath. Hosack et al.
142. James Hastings vs. Peirce Linnott.
157. Fred. Uiner vs. Jno. Peter et al.
158. Luther & Tyson vs. Wm. J. Kountz.
172. S. Roedelheim, Agt. vs. Wm. Robinson.
179. Mary A. Carlin vs. Thos. Carlin.
186. Jno. C. Wilson vs. Jno. Adams.
189. Geo. W. Canfield vs. Capt. Jno. Gilmore.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In Re. George P. Heard, bankrupt, petition filed and leave granted assignee to sell real estate in discharge of liens.

A final discharge from bankruptcy was granted to Bernard Schlesinger of Scranton.

In the matter of Patrick Fetherstone, bankrupt, the assignees report of the sale of the real estate under the order of the 29th of January last, was approved.

Charles and Alfred Bowman of Venango county filed a petition for adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers of Franklin.

A WATER FAMINE.

Short Supply in Allegheny—The Break at the Water Works—Using the Fire Engines—The Damage to be Repaired by To-Morrow.

Some of the pleasant accompaniments of a "water famine" were experienced yesterday by our Allegheny friends—especially those residing in the upper portions of the city. A few days ago, as has been heretofore announced, a shaft of one of the engines at the Water Works gave way, and although workmen have been engaged night and day since then, the damage has not yet been fully repaired. There was a pretty good supply of water in the basin, and the remaining engine, it was thought, would keep up with the demands of the people for a day or two, but that expectation was not realized, and as a result, the people along the parks found their hydrants dry yesterday afternoon. "Then and there was hurrying to and fro," of small boys and large boys, and people of all ages, sizes and sexes, with buckets and pails, in search of the local option beverage, and the consternation and inconvenience was great. In anticipation of such a deficiency Superintendent Paul set his wits to work, and finally hit upon the expedient of pumping water by a fire engine from the river into a fire plug and thus aid in keeping the pipes full. At first this experiment was a failure, the water could be forced into the plug-pipe, but rushed back when the pressure was withdrawn. To remedy this a self-acting valve was put into the plug, which allowed the water to go into the pipe and then closed, and kept it in, and thus the experiment was made successful.

With this assistance and the engine at the Water Works, the pipes in the lower part of the town were kept full, and at last accounts, the supply was gaining in the demand, so that if the people are careful to-day it is probable, nearly every hydrant will be supplied.

The repairs at the Works will be completed at the farthest by to-morrow morning, and both engines then will be running, by which means the basins will be filled during the day. In the meantime Alleghenians should be economical from choice or they will be so from necessity.

ACCIDENT TO A MINER.

Smothered to Death in a Mine—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Hay's coal mine, Beck's Run, on the body of Charles Schneider, a coal miner, who was found dead in the mine the evening previous. It appears that the deceased went to work at the usual hour in the morning, and was seen up to eleven and a half o'clock; however he did not come to dinner or supper, which caused considerable anxiety to his family. A brother of deceased made search and found him lying in the pit with his head in the slag, dead, a piece of slate lying upon his side. The piece of slate was not large enough to kill him, but it is supposed that he was was knocked senseless from the fact of striking him over the heart, and that falling with his head in the slag he was smothered to death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a German, by birth. Age 23 years, married and leaves a wife and two children. He was considered a very sober, steady and careful man.

Crystal Palace Cook Stove.

Inasmuch as Reno's Terra Cotta and Stove House, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, is the only place that the Beaver (round) Cook stoves can be had, it might be supposed by many that an extravagant price would be charged for them; but such is not the case, although they are among the most popular cook stoves in use, and those who are using them for a long time—some of them for as much as twenty years—have no hesitation in saying that they are the best they ever had, and under no circumstances would they have any other. They are the heaviest cook stove that are made, consequently the most durable. Many families can be referred to that have used the same stove for from sixteen to twenty years. They are equal to anything as a baker, and not to be surpassed by any other stoves in cooking; and last of all, though not least, they are, taking the weight into consideration, the cheapest stove in the market. The family size, No. 8, having five holes for cooking on top, are sold for $28.00; No. 7, suitable for small families, $22; No. 9, hotel size, five nine inch holes on top, $38. At the same place can be had the improved or plain Howard Anti-Dust Cook Stoves—a stove that is pronounced by tidy housekeepers to be the cleanest and neatest in use. Those needing cook stoves would do well to call at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny, before purchasing elsewhere. All goods sold at that house are warranted. See card in another column.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Owing to the great rush in the afternoons at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale, they would respectfully ask all who could to come as early as possible in the mornings. However, the proprietors will do their best to have every customer properly served at all times.

A saving of twenty-five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at McCrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Second Day's Session—Interesting Exercises—The Question of Teachers' Salaries Discussed—An Interesting Programme for this Evening.

The second day's session of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute began at nine o'clock yesterday morning in the Fourth ward school house. The Institute was called to order by the chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. Norris. A song entitled, "Two on Earth and Two in Heaven" was sung by the pupils of the Third ward, Allegheny, led by Prof. McCabe.

Prof. Mendenhall was then introduced, and continued his lesson on Mathematical Geography, explaining geographic and geocentric latitude. The Professor presented some very interesting facts regarding the periodical shape of the earth.

Prof. White continued his very instructive lecture on "Primary Reading." Three methods of teaching reading has educed, 1st. the letter method; 2d, the sound or phonic method; 3d, the word method. The Professor then showed that not one of these alone, but all combined was the true method. Prof. McCabe and class from the Thirty-third ward school, sang a song.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, Prof. Douthett was added to the Committee on Arrangements for State Teachers Association. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

The question "That the grade of teachers' salaries should be based upon merit rather than experience or certificate" was opened by Prof. McCullough. A song "My little one's waiting for me" was sung by the class. After a short recess the song "The old musician and his harp" was sung. The discussion of the question was then resumed and engaged in by Messrs. Curry, Hunt, Burtt and Morrow. Prof. Douthett announced the following persons: Messrs. Morrow, Davis and Will to confer with a committee from Pittsburgh in regard to making arrangements for the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in our city.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the absence of President Douthett, Prof. S. Will called the meeting to order. Music by the class, entitled "Let us have peace." Miss Lizzie L. Capron read an essay. "The Faithful Teacher of to-day." She in an able manner showed that the teacher's cause in an honorable one. On their labors and prayers depend the welfare of our country. Industry is ever found a companion of the faithful teacher. "Either never attempt or pursue to the end" is his maxim. He has an ever deepening interest in the welfare of those entrusted to him. He trains, shields and upholds the weaker ones. The careless teacher drags himself to school on the shady side of ten o'clock, and cares nothing for the progress and welfare of his pupils. The essay was received with applause.

Misses Haney, Jermy and Tepple sang in a pleasing manner "The Minute Gun at Sea. The question "How can more professional teachers be secured and retained in our schools" was opened, and in able manner discussed by Prof. Ben. Jones. Prof. Burtt next took up the question and drew attention to the fact that many good teachers leave the profession of teaching for paradise by getting married. The most of us are not as earnest in our business as we ought to be. We should be impressed by the fact that the business of the school teacher is second to none extant. We are as teachers engaged in the greatest work—the work that is nearest in union with the work of the Supreme. Prof. Thompson next took the floor and gave some of his early experience as a pupil. We should always know the why and wherefore of everything we do.

Misses Haney, Jermy and Tepple sang "The Mermaid's Song." A recess was then taken, after which Prof. White proceeded to finish his forenoon's subject on "Primary Reading." After singing a song entitled "Gathering Home," the Institute adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by Vice President S. A. Will. Misses Harvey, Jermy, and Tepple sang "Musical Nightfall." Miss Ella M McKeown read a very instructive essay on "Thoroughness in Intellectual Attainments." We should understand the mind if we would cultivate and develop its powers successfully. Educators should steady the faculties of the mind that they may successfully deal with it in an educational way. A musical duett by the Misses Foersters was well rendered.

Prof. Mendenhall next commenced his lecture on the Magnetic Needle, and amidst the closest attention delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture. He adduced proofs that disturbances on the disk of the sun effected the movements of the magnetic needle.

Song—"Distant Chimes." A selection from the play of Julius Caesar was read by Prof. G. A. Smith. A musical Duett by Miss Foerster, and a song "Good Night" closed the evening's very interesting performances.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO DAY.

Morning Session. Prayer. Music. Discussion,—"Would a Compulsory School Law be expedient?" Affirm, T. G. Newlin; Deny, D. M. McKee. Instruction, Prof. Mendenhall. Recess. Music Lecture, Rev. McKeever. Music. Instruction, Prof. White.

Afternoon Session. Music. Election of Committee of Permanent Certificates. Essay,—"Children of the World," Miss Ella McClure. Instruction, Prof. Mendenhall. Recess. Music. Lecture, "Humors of the Schoolroom," Rev. W. Gill. Music. Instruction, Prof. White. Answering of Queries.

Evening Session. Entertainment: Music. Readings, Prof. J. Newton Gotthold. Music. Lecture,—"The Question of the Hour," Prof. White. Music. Readings, Prof. J. Newton Gotthold.

The readings of J. Newton Gotthold, together with the lecture by Professer White, promise to make the exercises this evening unusually interesting. Either feature would make a rich programme and one well worthy of the attention of all who would enjoy a delightful entertainment. Tickets for the entertainment may be had at the book stores, and we are certain that none who attend will be disappointed.

CITY FINANCES.

The Controller's Report of Receipts and Expenditures for March.

The following is the statement of Controller McGowan, showing the receipts and expenditures for the month of March, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$ 1,220 89
Fifth Ward Market	38 00
Fifth Avenue Market	171 50
South Side Market	110 40
Street Engineering	95 52
City Weigh Scales	258 03
Monongahela Wharf	620 83
Allegheny Wharf	332 25
South Side Wharf	48 33
Interest—bank balances	1,561 15
Building Inspection	193 00
City Gauging	309 00
Street Commissioners	81 67
Weighing Coal—private scales	381 80
City Tax, 1872	4,952 28
Fire Tax, 1872	2,475 97
Old City Special Tax, 1872	900 00
Business Tax, 1872	2,310 25
Lawrenceville Special Tax, 1872	20 00
Water Rents, 1872	6,030 94
Streets, Grading and Paving	10,014 35
Bonds Sold, Water Extension Loan	5,000 00
Vehicle Licenses	15,879 58
Water works	46 60
Aldermen—Fines	16 00
Penn Avenue Improvement	193 77
Main Street Improvement	106 46
Walnut Street Improvement	1,761 17
Total receipts	$ 55,120 14

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 7,032 25
Salaries	991 63
Fire Department	29,275 22
Police	15,785 88
Water Works	7,031 01
Streets	5,079 20
Diamond Markets	552 89
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Fifth Avenue Market	131 63
South Side Market	158 33
Monongahela Wharf	143 33
Allegheny Wharf	158 33
South Side Wharf	84 33
Contingent	7,561 48
City Scales	8 00
City Property	560 00
Roads	1,826 56
Surveys	934 95
City Hall, furnishing	419 12
Water Extension	55,343 03
Water Bonds, interest	60,980 00
Street and Sewer Improvement	17,357 03
Total disbursements	$223,602 94
Balance in Treasury March 1st 1873	354,298 93
Receipts for March 1873	55,120 14
Total	$409,419 07
Disbursements in March 1873	223,602 94
Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1873	$185,316 13

THE THOUGHTFUL PHYSICIAN

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of these complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Bitters at this season, these evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of this Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretions and evacuation.

DIED.

MCILVAINE—On Saturday evening, March 29, at her residence, Larimer avenue, Nineteenth ward, of Pneumonia, Mrs. HETTIE, wife of T. H. McIlvaine, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, Larimer avenue, near Station St., Nineteenth ward, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Services at 10½. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's Stables, Liberty street, opposite Union Depot at nine o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

JONES—On Tuesday morning, April 1, at 5 o'clock, DAVID JONES, aged 23 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, 321 Second avenue, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

HABERMAN—On Monday morning, March 31, at 12½ o'clock, CECILIA HABERMAN, daughter of Peter and Mary Anna Haberman.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 2117 Carson street, East Birmingham, WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAUGHLIN—On Monday morning, March 31st, ALICE B., wife of Henry A. Laughlin, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 121 Penn street, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 2d, at 2½ o'clock.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap6:c83

PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

[OFFICIAL.]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE, APRIL 2, 1873.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list. If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES LIST.

Adams Mrs L, Aggie Mrs Flora, Allen Miss Bell, Allison Mrs Elnor, Anderson Mamie, Andrews Mamie, Anshotz Miss F, Arp Mrs M L, Armstrong J B, Arthurs Mrs A, Artman Mrs B, Aust Mrs M J, Austin Miss N, Barnes Mrs Flora, Baum Mrs M, Barrar Miss Mary, Barnes Miss M, Bender Miss S, Bird Mrs Annie, Bignam Miss R, Birch M R, Blackmore A L, Blackmore A S, Bown Mrs M A, Brown Miss M, Bryen Miss L, Brilley Miss L, Busam Mrs C, Burge Mrs Cora, Butler Miss M A, Cavanaugh Mrs M, Calligan Mrs L, Caherty M T (for), Carbery A (for), Car Miss Sarah, Carver Miss Mary, Christy Mrs M, Christian Mrs M, Clark Martha, Connor Miss A, Coney Mrs Jane, Cough Mrs, Costelo M s, Courtney Mrs L, Coleman Miss A, Collins Miss Ellen, Coleman Mrs J, Cosgrave Mrs P, Crooks Mrs R, Cuppies Mrs V, Cullen Mrs M, Cunningham S, Curns Miss Annie, Davids Mrs M L, Deaken Mrs C H, Dixon Mrs M A, Dickson Miss M, Duff Miss Katie, Dunlevy Mary, During Mrs C R, Dullaghan Mrs M, Eckles Miss R, Enter-Line Lucy, Ennis Miss M, Farrar Dr Emma, Ferrier Miss L, Ficks Miss H, Flatley Miss A, Finied Miss Mary, Frazier Mrs A, Fried Miss C, Fray Miss C E, Fransell Miss R, Frank Miss K, Gamble Miss M, Galway Mrs, Gallagher Miss M, Garland Miss A, Gebhart Wm A, Gibson Miss L, Gibold Miss Mary, Glenn Mary A

Grim Miss K A, Griffith Miss M, Gram Mrs Grace, Graham Mrs Eva, Graham Mrs E, Havord Miss M J, Hall Miss V E, Hall Miss V F, Hamilton Mrs M, Hague Mrs S, Hallman Mary A, Harriott Mrs M, Harbour Mrs, Henry Miss Mary, Hickey Mrs M, Hicks Mrs Alice, Hill Mrs Carry, Horne Mrs R J, Hogan B (for), Holmes Mrs M, Husband Mrs R, Hunt Miss Mary, Hunning Miss M, Jones Miss H, Jackson Miss M L, Jacobs Miss Bell, John Miss Annie, Johnston Julia M, Johnson Miss M, Johnston M A (for), Johnston Mr J, Johnson Miss J, Keiss Miss Hash, Kerth Miss, Kim Mrs Maggie, Keller Mrs Rose, Kinney Miss M, Kirchof M, Kugh Miss E J, Little Mary E, Lanworth Mrs H E, Lafferty Miss A, Lescord Ann, Leroy Mrs S, Lewis Miss Sarah, Little Miss M A, Logarce Mrs A, Lowry Mrs F C, Lynch Mrs M J, Magee Annie, Maris Mrs R, Mason Mrs E, May Miss Emma, Magee Mrs A, Means Miss A, Mellinger A D, Mennor Miss M, Mente Mrs H A, Means Miss S W, Mitchell Miss D Z, Minick Mrs E, Miller Mrs Z H, Miller Miss B, Miller E and Mary, Miller Miss R, Moye Mrs Mary, Monroe Mrs V, Morgan Sallie, Moore Miss J, Mooney Miss E, McAllister Mrs M, McClure L (2), McCourt Mrs M, McCabe Rose (2), McCormick G L, McGlumphy L, McGready Mrs R, McKeever Mrs M, McLaughlin Julia, McLean Mrs Bell

McMaster Mrs H, McNeely Mrs C, McQuiston Miss, McVay Mrs W H, Newell Miss A, Newman M s (2), Neary Miss Lizzie, Niblack Miss J, Nixon Mrs S, Nessey Miss L, O'Brien Miss, O'Connor Miss A, O'Connor Mrs M, O'Donel Mrs H, O'Leary Miss G, Offner Mrs Lizzie, Osborn Mary B, O'Sullivan Mrs E, Palmer Miss H, Petzinger Miss K, Pentecost Miss S, Philban Miss B, Reed Mrs H M, Riel Anna, Richards Mrs S J, Richardson Mrs, Roth Miss Kate, Rose Mrs M L, Roberts Mrs S, Robinson Mrs B, Rusel L, Ryan Miss S E, Sanders Mrs J, Savage Miss Alice, Sea field M s, Scott Miss M, Scott Mrs E, Seibert Josephine, Shire Mrs Susan, Shire Mrs Sarah, Sinnert Mrs, Smartness Mrs B, Smith Miss M, Smith Miss M K, Smith Miss M, Smith Miss Mary, Smith Mrs D Pu, Spratley Candis, Spotswad J M, Stout Miss E, Stephens E, Stewart Miss C, Stuart Mrs S, Sutton Mrs A, Sullivan H (for), Taylor Mrs E, Taylor Mrs L, Taylor Miss E, Thompson Mrs H, Tinney Mrs M, Totten W H D, Tower Mrs D F, Trimble Miss L, Tregembo Miss E, Urban Miss S, Vogt Miss C, Walsh Mrs Mary, Watson Mrs M, Watson Agnes K, Walters Miss D H, Warfield M SAE, Wandress Emma, Weixel Miss T, Wescott Miss L C, White Miss M, Wegner Mrs Ida, William Miss C, Wilson Mrs S A, Willis Miss E, Yost Mrs Hester, M Mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Frank 2, Adams Jno H, Adams Wm for, Agant Frant, Anderson Wm, Alexander Jas, Abbott August, Ailey Thos, Ainslie J, Allison Wm, Allen Wm, Ament S M, Andrews L, Anderson J for, Appleton & Co D, Anshutes B W, Antley Jas G, Arant Rev B, Arthurs P for, Arlington F C, Astre Jerry, Atchison J F, Atwood E T, Bailey Rev, Bailey Henry H, Bachner Martin, Baltimore A, Badinge R S, Barnley & Co D, Barry Wm, Barry James, Bateman O H, Barclay Mr, Barratt Wm, Barger Fred, Barker L E 2, Beading Robt, Belsbolt Ezra, Baxter Richard, Bell Jno for, Beck Rev B, Benz Barry, Bennett F M, Benhott J C, Bennett Isaac, Benneger Mr, Bearner Geo, Bernard Wm, Berg & Salstt (Tanners), Blot Peter, Bickart T, Bicko J E 2, Benney Jas, Blecher J G, Black J F, Black Robt, Black Aben, Beggs W M, Boswood Ed, Boone Prof W T, Bowman G W, Boyle R V Jno, Boyer & Co N P, Bowling D R, Boyce Frank for, Boster Albert, Boyd Wm, Boyd Miller & Co, Boyd Thos 2, Boyd B M, Brown G A, Brown T A B for, Brown D L, Bradley Geo, Bradley C H, Brady Jas L, Braushi M, Brannan Jas, Brindle & Frunick, Baton Robt, Branson J, Brenaman A B, Brill W H, Brewendon John, Bronson Joe, Busha F L, Burt Rev J M, Baddhey J, Buske Wm, Brumman Joe, Barton C M, Banks Jno, Caird J K, Cannon J M, Cambell E B, Cambell Jno, Cen ener A, Caste Bart, Case Wm A, Carson Jno, Caracciolo Peter, Carroll Nic, Carey E A, Caskey Jas K, Carney Hugh, Charry Mr, Charles O W, Chaffant H R, Church Milton, Clein Jas, Clement Jno, Clifford V C, Cleine Paul, Clingensmith L, Cook W H, Cooper Ed, Cooper & Lear, Clark W J, Cockins Rev J M, Coleman Rev W M, Couch Capt J C, Collins Colury, Connelly J E, Cornelley Jno, Corbett Jno G, Cowley G F, Cotter Geo Rich, Carrigan Wm, Creyster Harry, Crowlish W L, Cross G P, Crouse Jno H, Crawford Geo, Crawford Harry, Crawford S C, Culbertson & Co W S, Cummins Jno, Cuff Thos for, Dalzell Jas, Dalzell A, Dailey A B, Day J W, Darnbach Ed, Davis Rev J P, Davis C E, Dewey Vance & Co, Devine D T P, Denwere M, Deal C B, Denston Albert, Dickey Jas, Dickinson Rev J S, Doyle Jas, Doley Jas, Donohue Frank, Donohue J G, Doke Francis, Doherty Dr Wm, Douglass Mr, Dutton Jos, Duff J H, Dunlap R B, During S H, Duncan & Co W, Duncan S for, Dunning G S, Du Kou C A, Dwyer Thos, Dwyer Jno, Dwyer C P or F, Eaton Wm, Eager Wm, Edwards E A, Edward Robt, Eislayer Geo, Ettinger B, Ellis D T, Elliott Alozo, Eisenhart C, Ernest Henry, Ensteklin W G, Ewert Geo, Emery Jr C H, Ewing L G, Evans J B, Evans Geo, Evans Dr C, Farrer John G, Fakiner & Co, Fairfield Capt J G, Findley J B, Ferguson Paul 2, Fitzmaurice B, Fiddner Fred (23d ward), Firran Robt 2, Fitzpatrick Wm (Gramer), Finane R, Fielder Michael (Station A), Fisher M A, Flaherty Pat (for) 9th ward, Flynn Thos, Foong O S, Fries A, Forker Jno 2, Freichy Jno, Freeburg J, Fogie Jake, Forrester Eddie, French James, Ford C P, Ford & Co J R, Fredmans M, France J W, Fox & Williams (minstrels), Fox Samuel W, Fulton W E, Funk Francis K, Galwin J T, Gale N W, Gantry Wm, Gamble & McNeil, Garretson Blackmore & Co, Galbraith Wm A, Gardner & Co C H, Gallagher Jos, Gallagher Daniel, Gallagher Jos, Garing Wm, Geef Wm, Gessner F, Gerring J, Gerring Jones, Getty W P, George Robt 2, George Frank, Gilmore L L, Giles Robt S, Goldhill Chas (for), Good B, Goodwin B C, Grant Henry C, Gray Wavter, Gray H H, Gray T C, Gray Alfred, Graham Harris, Graham Henry, Griffen Jno, Griffin James P, Grogan Michael, Grifferth & Co J M, Greer P H, Green H F, Gunst B, Gueth H H, Gunning D, Hagan Frank, Hageman H, Haid Tim, Hall Prof J A, Hall Richard W, Hall & Son, Haen Martin, Hammett Prof E E, Hanlon John

Harris Wm H, Harris Wm, Harris Abe, Harris D, Hartman Jos, Harvey G A, Harvey Geo, Harvey Terrence, Hare Capt, Hargrave W, Harrington Lawrence, Harper McL & Co, Hartsock David, Hays Edward, Hatch L F, Haskins Benj, Hatfield Jno C, Hawk Rev Jas S, Henny Martin, Hersey Jno, Hood Jno, Herbeack H W, Henry Martin, Hennessy James (for), Hegell Jos, Heavey Robt, Hess James M 2, Helliwell Richard (for), Hemlop R S, Hillard Chas J, Hitambers Conrad, Hetts James A, Hill J C, Hill J, Hill W, Hiser H, Hillen James, Hillman De Witt, Hollwig M, Hollis W H, Holmes J T, Hosie Pat O, Hodder A J, Howard O J, Hug & Co E, Hughes Jno, Hoddle Bros, Hull Jno T, Hud on Robt, Hughes S B, Hurd J, Hurbert C W, Hutchinson C, Hutchinson Daniel, Jett Harvey, Jackson Rev G W, Jackson Mr, Jackson A C, Jackson Geo W, Jackson J M, Jayne Dr D, Jockel Augustus, Jenkins Wm, Jennings Jno W, Jepson Henry, Jennamin Frank, Joyce Michael (for), Jones J R, Jones W E H, Jones E C, Johnson Alonzo, Johnson Lewis, Johnson C, Johnson Geo B, Kane Michael (for), Kann Wil, Kann John, Kahl Henry, Karney Thos, Kennedy & Co L H, Kennedy Arthur, Keeler & Evans, Keppie Jos B, Kerber J F, Kenzie Jno M (for), Kenny Chas, Kent R, Kern Karl, Kelly Dennis, King T, King Mr, King James C, Kirsch J J, Kline Henry, Kramer & Stone, Keutter Adam, Kimmell Jno, Kress Fred, Kreisher Isaac, Krebbs E B, Krepps Mr, Kuester Jos 2, Kliely Mr, Kremer Wm, Kramer W m 2, Kohn Heberman & Co, Lake Charley, Lake Wm H, Lang David, Lafferty J M, Lafferty Tim, Langdon & Co, Langdon & Co, Lawson J S, Lawton W A, Lawler R J, Lawrence B & Co, Leaming J S, Lee Henry, Lee H C, Lee J L, Leonard Dr, Lesher C G, Leggate J A, Lenhart E A, Lewis Jno M 19th ward, Leffler Jno, Little Jas, Lindsay M, Like Nick, Lindenfelson T, Louxsterman F, Loeffler H, Loos Jos, Lordan Mr, Loomis Harry, Lodge Roy, Logan & Son Jos, Long J S, Long H B, Lloyd Jno, Lynch H, Lynn Jas, Lyddic Ira A, Leyle Rev J, Lyon Wm J, Manse H, Major A, Mackey Wm (for), Macfarland Wm (for), Maffitt & Co J J 2, Magnus J W, Mackay J S, Maguire Jas, Mahaffey Jno, Margraff C F, Mars Wm, Masters S J, Marlow Jno, Mauricy Z D, March Sisles & Co, Mayer Fred, Mathews Jas, Mathews J T, Martin W, Martin F H, Martin M, Mermuir S E, Meyer F A, Metcalfe E F, Meade & Jo, Meehan Luke, Mentzer L, Miles C H, Millholland Mr, Minehart Jacob, Michaels S J, Miller Dr A P, Miller J S, Miller E J, Miller Louis, Mitchell & Co W W, Mohler J H, Morrow Thos, Moreiy Isaac, Mortimer & Co A S, Moore Isaac, Moyan Jed, Morek C S, Morgan J, Morris W W, Morris & Co W W 2, Morris H H, Morris G M, Morrison Jno, Murray T S, Munson L S, Muncy G K, Mahl S B, Mundorf F A, McCafferty W B, McCarter W H, McCarron Root, McCabe Jun P, McCaughey W D, McClung Wm, McClure A, McCombs & Mc Adams, McCullough G R, McComer H S, McCoy Jr B N, McComyn R H, McCombs Wm, McCombs I H, McCreery H, McCracken R L, McCutcheon Jos or Jas, McDonald R, McDonald & Hartman, McDonald Jno, McElvain J M, McFarran E, McGee R F, McGowan G E, McGran Jno, McGratt Thos, McGuire W, McGuire Mr, McKay & Son J, McKay Jas, McKee J P, McKee Jno, McKown Jno, McLaughlin Wm, McGill Manda, McMahon J D, McNally Jas, McNamara T, McNulty Pat, Natcher J T, Nesselroad F, Neemes Wm, New N, Nesson J H, Neary Jas, Nelson J M, Newcomer H 2, Noone Jno, Norton E, Oberholdenan A, O'Brien W 35th ward, Oglevee Bros, O'Rourke Jas, O'Mara J T, O'Malley Geo, O'Keefe Jno, O'Donnell P, Palmer Rev H

Palmer W H, Palmer N B, Palmer A ex, Paul Robt, Patars Wm 21st ward, Parker A, Patterson H, Patterson S R, Patterson H W, Perrett Geo, Pentze H, Perry H T, Peregoy S T, Pearce J F, Peacock J R, Pellabit & Pellet, Pettley W L, Peterson W D, Portsmouth M, Plante Frank, Poindexter J D, Phillips O H, Prager S 2, Proctor D W, Prices S D, Price Frank, Pruntus Jno, Pugh Wm, Rawley Jno, Ramsheir G G, Ramsey W E, Ramsey Warner & Co, Raum Mr, Ralney Thos, Ransom J S M, Rahans Rev Wm, Ray J P, Ross Saml, Reath B B, Redman Jno, Reis Wm, Reebin Henry, Rengen W, Reineman C, Reynolds Harry, Roney L G, Roberts Geo, Robb Jno, Roh & Jno W, Rolack Dr, Rows H A, Rooney M J, Roarke Jas, Rosehurst H, Rosekrans A H, Rowley Aaron, Resemies Jacob, Richards T R, Rhine & Co J, Riley W A, Richardson Geo, Richardson Jas carpenter, Rogers W H, Robinson & Brooks, Robinson L J, Robinson Jas, Ruck W H, Ruske Wm, Rubright Noah, Rushman G, Savage Jas, Sallade I B, Sarby Wm, Satts R, Schaeffer M H, Scott J D, Schaefer, Schmid A, Scheller Jno F, Scanlon Jas, Semple Saml, Seigle Abraham, Seavener & Co, Sears Anton, Senghauser F A, Sever Chas, Sencer Jno A, Semmers C & T, Seip Jacob, Shafer J 21st ward, Showalter S F, Silvey A S, Summer Fred, Summons D, Sirvins Edes T, Snyder Robt, Snyder Daniel, Snyder H, Smith J S, Small C C 2, Smith Thos H, Smith C B, Smith Hugh, Smith Isaac D, Smith Geo, Smith J W G, Smith And, Spahr Jos, Speer M, Spikey P, Spear & Sons D, Spear F B, Spalding Geo, Speck D B, Sproul A (for), Spyer Fred, Sproul & Co, Scrill John, Squier C, Steele Clark, Steele Samuel A, Stephens Amos, Steiner Chas, Sterrett R B, Stay Bros, Stewart Wm, Sterlelman R L, Starkie Henry, Stonor W F, Stewart R E, Stewart Jos S, Stewart D R, Strauler Frank S, Stock And, Sutton Jas B, Sullivan Stephen, Sullivan Michael, Sweeney Mc, Sweeney & Co, Swearer John C, Tapper J 20 ward, Tanner J F, Tandie Dr F, Tendamen & H, Taylor B J, Taylor Francis D, Taylor Z H, Taylor Jos, Thiller Henry, Thurston E A, Thion Olo, Theodor John, Thompson Jno A, Thompson & Dietrich, Thompson Rev S H, Thompson Rich, Thompson N, Thompson & Co J A, Trembley Thos, Toune Fred B, Toney Harmy & Co, Turner James, Valley J, Vaughn Thos, Van Allen M, Van Duzee H J, Vickers R M, Vernon Horace, Voegelin Rev J, Voegelin J, Walters Ed, Wagoner Jas L, Walters J F, Walter John B, Warde M A, Watson Wm, Watson H F, Watt D M, Weinpet J, Weissenberger G, Weaver Jas E, Wercott Charley, Welling Jno, Weidner Juli us, Wells Hiram A, White Samuel, White James, White Wm, White Bros & Co, Wimer F J, Whitford David, Whitehill W, Whitehill W W, Whalen Morris, Wheeler E A, Wincher & Co, Willhelm Philip, Whitsel Bruzier, Willoughby H, Wilson Rev S J, Wilson Thos 2, Wilson B, Wilson D D, Wilson Rev S J, Williams Chas, Williams W H, Williams Dr N H, Williams H, Williams Rev W, Wolf & Geis, Wolf Dr B A, Wolf Anton, Wolf Wash, Wood & Bros, Wylie Dr A N, Wiser W S, Wright R E, Wright C E, Wright John A, Wright Augustus, Wright R C (for), Yardley Edmund, Young Jos, Young Dr Wm M, Ziegler & Co W R, R J H 3, S W & M F VARIETY, Hannah's Pot Washer Co, Allegheny Car Co, President of Pa Imp Co, Pgh Enameled Ware Co, La Belle Glass Co, American Steel Co 2, Blossburg Coal Co, Connelsville Coal Co, Pittsburgh & Wal Lut Coal Co, Smoky City Washer Co, Pgh Manf'g Co, Woodlawn Fire Brick Co, Steamer Fair Play, Porcelain Lined Cylinder, Lodge No 45, The People 2, Pgh Boiler Works, Art Belmont Nail Works, Manufactur & Babeton, Proprietor U S Hotel, Leading Laundry Man, Steamer Collier & Owens

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Corn: demand active and prices advanced to 29½c cash; 30@32c seller May; rejected 29@29½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 24@24½c cash. Rye dull and prices drooping at 64c for fresh and 63½ for regular. Barley: demand fair and market firm at 77c cash; 69@70c for spring No. 3. Timothy seed dull and prices are nominal at $3.20@3.40. Clover seed dull and prices are nominal at $4.90@5.00. Mess pork: demand active and prices advanced; $15.70@15.75 cash. Lard: demand fair and market firm at 8@8½c. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand. Hams in pickle 10½@11c. Dry salt meats firmer at 6@6½c; shoulders 8c; short rib middles and long clear 7½@7¾c; short clear do 12c. Bacon: strong; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 8c; hams 12@14c. Receipts: 16,758 bbls flour; 38,780 bush wheat; 63,635 bush corn; 31,480 bush oats; 2,057 bush rye; 114,000 bush barley; 14,000 head hogs. Shipments: 10,760 bbls flour; 34,602 bush wheat; 20,108 bush corn; 42,502 bush oats; 832 bush rye; 10,247 bush barley; 9,000 head hogs.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Bagging unchanged. Flour steady; grades unchanged; good prices unchanged. Wheat in firm demand; red and amber on arrival $1.70@1.80. Corn in active demand; on orders 52@55c. Oats steady and fairly active at 42c. Rye: fair No 2 75@77c. Cotton weaker; prices unchanged. Provisions firm; holders asking higher prices. Mess pork $16@16.50. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams: plain 14c; sugar cured 13@14c. Bulk shoulders 6¼@6¾c; clear rib sides 8@8¼c; clear sides 8½c. Lard: tierces 8½c; kegs 9½@10c. for choice leaf 9½c; small lots 9¾c higher. Whisky firm at 86c.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton quiet at 19c. Flour dull. Grain quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil 93@95c. Eggs: demand fair and market firm at 16@17c. Butter: demand fair and market firm. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions strong. Mess pork firm at $16 00; sales at $17 buyer May. Lard firm; steam 8c; held higher; sales of 11,000 kegs kettle dried at 8¾c. Bulk meats strong, with light offerings for spot; large demand for futures; shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear rib sides 8¼c; generally held at 8¾c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon firm: shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 9@9¼c; clear do 9½@9¾c. Whisky firmer at 84c.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts very light. Corn scarce and firmer; mixed western 61c. Oats dull; mixed western 45@46c; white 47@48c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $17 00@17.50. Bulk Meats held at 7@8c. Bacon firm at 7½@9½c. Hams held at 12½@15c. Lard held at 8¾@9c. Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; ordinary 16½@16¾c; low middlings 18c. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn meal active at $2.40. Corn dull and prices drooping at 60@62c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 40@42c. Hay: choice scarce, firm; mixed $22@28. Bran firmer at $17.00. Bacon in fair demand and market firm at 7¼@9¾c, advanced to 9@9¼c. Bulk meats at 6¼@8¼@9¾c.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No 3 white Wabash $1.75; No 1 white Michigan $1.78½; amber do spot and seller this month $1.64; do May $1.67½; No 1 red $1.70; rejected do $1.36. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 39½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan 34½c. Mess pork $15. Lard 8¼c.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; low middling 17c. Flour, Grain and Corn Meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong, with an advancing tendency. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c. Lard: prime kettle rendered 9c; kettle dried 9¾c. Country bacon unchanged.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat nominal; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70; No. 2 do $1.62. Corn dull at 44@45c. Oats quiet; No. 1 state 39c. Refined petroleum firm and strong, with an upward tendency; car lots 18c; Ohio State test 24½@25c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at $1.50@1.70. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 27@34c. Provisions strong. Bulk shoulders 5¾@7½@7¾c; clear sides 8½c. Lard: demand fair and market firm at 8¾c. Sugar cured hams in good demand at 13c.

LIVE STOCK.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 1.—Beef cattle market: receipts to-day 395; the supply continues light from the Northern States; the best of offerings with some exceptions were sold for which there is a fair demand, with no material change in prices; sales of choice at $10.75@11; extra $9.50@10.50; first quality $8@9.25; second do $6@7.50; third do $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 20,903; market dull and prices ¼c lower; sales in lots at $3@4 50 each; extra $5@7.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle: receipts 3,800; market fairly active; best sale was 28 extra choice steers, averaging 16 cwt, at $6.70; bulk sales to shippers $5.25@6; sales on city acc'nt $3@5; large numbers were unsold, closing dull and weak. Hogs: receipts 10,000; market active and a trifle firmer, with sales chiefly at $5.50@6. Sheep: receipts 00; market active and firm at $3.75@5.25 for common to fair; $5.50@6.25 for choice mutton grades; extra $6.50@7.40.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Carpet Store,

NEW CARPET STORE.

Bed Room Carpet, at	25c.
Ingrain Carpet, New Styles, at	50c.
English Brussels Carpet at	$1,25

New Styles in 2 and 3 Ply Carpet.
Beautiful Patterns in Brussels.
Choice Styles in Body Brussels.
FINE ASSORTMENT
Rugs, Mats, Window Shades,
Curtains and Cornice.
Everything at the very lowest prices.

DUNLAP & SNAMAN,

136 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants. Cut Flowers in every design.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Catalogues free. mh7:aw

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,312,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4:128 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LEGAL.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described lot of ground, situate in Mt. Washington, ___ ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Lots No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, each of said lots having a front of 25 feet on Fetzer street, preserving same width 100 7 12 feet to Herman alley, being part of Lots No. 5 and 6 in Bigham & Leslie's Plan of Lots. See plan of subdivision filed in Orphans' Court of the county. Terms of sale cash; ten per cent. in hand, and balance in confirmation of sale by the Court.

STURLEY CUTHBERT,
Guardian of Minor Children of James A. Fetzer, deceased. mh 5:154-w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JAMES M. SAINT, late of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against the Estate will present them for payment and those indebted to the Estate will make payment forthwith.

JAMES SAINT, JOHN F. SAINT, Executors.
SHARPSBURG, Feb. 18, 1873. fe19:h58-w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HENRY RAYNOR, late of the City of Allegheny, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, present the same duly probated to J. W. HALL, Administrator, at No. 106 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, or No. 217 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny City. mh19:40-w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH R. OXLEY, late of Allegheny city, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same and those having claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned, at her residence, No. 82 East Diamond street, Allegheny.
mh5:147-w BELLA J. OXLEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN P. PENNY, Esq., deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to
THOMAS PENNY, Administrator, McKeesport, Pa.
fe5:h13 w

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, CUM *testamento annexo*, on the Estate of HANNAH DUNCAN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
ALEXANDER McLEAN,
East Birmingham (Buchanan P. O.) Pa.
mar5:146-w

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE, M. L. I. AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Room No. 1, PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1873.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by this Company until April 12, 1873, for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

During the present season on their properties at
Montrose, Mansfield and Park Place.

For Plans, Specifications and Information, inquire at the office of the Company.

J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
mh14:199MWF

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 24, 1873.

TO STONE MASONS

AND CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Foundations" will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Municipal Hall, until 9 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, April 4, 1873.

Specifications, &c., can be had on application at the office of the Mechanical Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
H. M. ROLFE,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary. mh26:71

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Custom House, Pittsburgh, Pa., until 12 o'clock M., APRIL 15th, 1873, for the sale to the Government, of a LOT OF LAND, in Pittsburgh, Pa., as a site for the proposed Government building to be erected thereon. The lot must be one-half of one of the original blocks of the city of Pittsburgh, or a small block equivalent thereto in size. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for a site for the Government Building, at Pittsburgh, Pa.," and addressed to the undersigned.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
THOMAS STEELE,
GEORGE A. BERRY,
AUGUST AMMON,
JAMES P. BARR,
CHAS. B. SEELEY,
DAVID REED,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JOSIAH KING,
ROBERT FINNEY,
F. C. NEGLEY.

AUCTION SALES.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE.

Great Auction Sale of

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,

Of every description, at
McKELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAR,
(Formerly Shaffer's Bazar,) No. 4 Diamond street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have on hand the largest assortment of Carriages ever offered to the public, which I will offer at auction sale on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1873. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. It is my desire to supply the people for less money than they can buy the same article in any part of the State.

I have on hand Coaches, Coupes, 6 passenger Rockaways, 4 passenger Barouches, Top Buggies, No-Top Buggies, Jagger Wagons and Buck Wagons, both new and second-hand, of every description, and claim to have the largest stock of any house in the city or State. I have also 20 sets Single and Double second-hand Harness, and a large assortment of new Harness, the finest ever offered.

Parties in need of the above mentioned goods should not fail to attend this sale, as it will be a positive one. No postponement on account of the weather.

Also, a pair of fine black horses that don't scare at locomotive, suitable for family use.

Terms of sale: 4 months credit with approved security, with the usual interest added.

J. A. McKELVY, Proprietor.
N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.
mh30:300

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
a2:G

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT McKEE'S

Dry Goods Establishment

YOU CAN BUY:

Double Faced Black Alpaca, for 25c, worth 30c.
Very Fine Alpaca at $1.25.
Gray Mixed Poplins at 12½c.
New Styles Japanese Cloth 25c.
Real Japanese Silks 50c, worth 75c.
Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting at 12½c.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c, worth 14c.
Good Bleached Muslin 6c.
Damask Table Linen 35c, worth 40c.
Ticking from 8c to 50c.
A very Superior Ticking at 12½c.
Prints, all grades.

SILKS,

In every variety, Black and Colored.

Black Silks, best make, from $1.25 to $5.
Also, at lowest prices, a complete stock of Towels, Toilet Quilts, Napkins, Table Damasks, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Shawls, Suits, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, &c., &c.
Stock complete in every line. Goods all new and cheap.
The best light in the two cities to select by.

Goods Wholesale and Retail.

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to Mckee Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

The Popular Family Grocery.

Having removed my place of business to
No. 114 Smithfield Street,
Opposite New City Hall,
The Great Original Red Front Tea, Coffee and Spice Warehouse,

I there offer to my friends and the public generally, a large and complete stock of choice

Family Groceries,

And at the very lowest prices.
The public will do well to examine prices and goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Samuel H. Baird,
No. 114 Smithfield street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD...Lessees and Managers.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31, 1873, and every evening during the week, America's great Comedian, Mr.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.

Gretchen........Mrs. Effie Ellsler

MATINEE NOTICE.—Mr. Jefferson will not play at the Matinee. Mr. CHAS. JEFFERSON, his son, will make his first appearance in this city in 2 celebrated characters. Prices of admission as usual.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS........Stage Manager and Advertiser.
GRAND WEDNESDAY MATINEE 2:30 P. M.
Prof. Tobin's Frankenstein Mystery, Fattie Stewart, Lew and Frank Collins, James and Dollie Emerson, J. D. Kelly, Tommy Grangle, Lulu Delmay, Chestnut street Theatre Ballet, M'lle Ricci, Sig. Cellini and 17 Lady Dancers, 2 Ballets, also the Berkleys, Tilly Prestage, Clinetop Sisters, Hayes, Gleason, Bartley.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
(PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.)
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE........Lessees and Managers.
To-night, the great Charley Howard, the only Gem Ballet Troupe in America, Miss Hattie and Sophie Remmelsberg and 16 beautiful Ladies. The Grand Oriental Fairy Burlesque, called
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
With new scenery, effects, &c. A tremendous olio.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD...Lessees and Managers.

LUCCA--KELLOGG

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Positively Two Nights Only.

First appearance of Europe's Greatest Lyric Tragedienne
PAULINE LUCCA.
Only appearance of America's Favorite Prima Donna,
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
The entire Company from the Academy of Music, N. Y. Full and complete Orchestra and Chorus.
Monday, April 7—KELLOGG—Trovatore.
Tuesday, April 8—LUCCA—Faust.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subscriptions for the two nights: Reserved seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $6. Reserved seats in Dress Circle, $5.
The sale of Subscription Tickets will begin on Thursday morning, April 3, at 9 o'clock at the Opera House.
Regular Prices of Admission—Admission, $2; Reserved seats in Dress Circle, $1 extra; Reserved seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $2 extra; Gallery, $1. The sale of seats for single nights commences on Friday morning, at Opera House.

LIBRARY HALL.

Ole Bull's Farewell Season.

Mr. T. B. TURNBULL respectfully announces the farewell appearances of the great Violin Virtuoso,

OLE BULL,

In Two Grand Concerts,
Wednesday and Thursday Ev'gs, April 2 and 3
On which occasion he will be most ably assisted by
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY,
The favorite young American Prima Donna Soprano;
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
The popular Baritone Comique; and the eminent Pianist and Conductor,
MR. JOSEPH HART DENCK.
Admission $1.
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
which can be obtained at Charles Blumes Music store, No. 43 Fifth avenue.
The Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.
The Grand Piano-Fortes used at these Concerts are from the celebrated manufactory of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore. mh27

LIBRARY HALL.

GERMAN OPERA.

Allessandro-Stradella by Flotow.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 4, 1873.

The FROHSINN SOCIETY will give the above Opera assisted by
MRS. LUCIE LOHEIDE,
The well-known Soprano, and
MR. S. APFELBAUM,
Lyric Tenor. The Chorus consists of sixty Ladies and Gentlemen; the Orchestra is composed of thirty of the best Musicians in the city.
ADMISSION, $1. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday morning, March 31, at H. Kleber & Bros'., Music Store, Wood street, rear Fifth avenue. mh28

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112 Smithfield street, above Murdoch's Seed Store.

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Bailiff & Brown,

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No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Mohlahring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

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JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
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100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands.
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's Tools, Wholesale and retail.

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AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
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Is now receiving direct his
SPRING GOODS,
Which is the most choice and well selected stock he ever had the pleasure of showing his many friends and patrons, and will be made up second to none in his line of business. Fine Merchant Tailoring.
Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

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first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

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These goods can be distinguished from the many imitations, which cost comparatively nothing, by each bottle having a strap label over the cork, and the trade mark of the makers—a Crown on the side label of each bottle, and also the name of the Sole agent.

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Consisting of Generator, Two 12-Gallon Iron Fountains lined with Porcelain, and handsome Counter Urn, all of the celebrated Barnhard make. A bargain.
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At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

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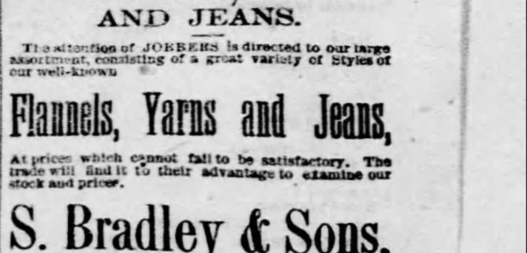

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